

2/7/22

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

• Health Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1953

by the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

64C38



To the Department of Health for Scotland,
the County Council of Clackmannan and the
Town Councils of Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry
and Dollar.

Dr. Stevenson and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for the year 1953 on the Health
and Sanitary Conditions of the County of Clackmannan and of the Burghs
therein, together with the report on the School Medical Service.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

J. BORROWMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
Alloa.

July, 1954.



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

(As at June, 1954).

MEDICAL STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health. J. Borrowman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health. Patricia S. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
J. A. L. Innes, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.

SANITARY STAFF.

County Sanitary Inspector. David Wood, A.R. San.I.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Pat. M. Robertson, M.R. San.A.
A. D. Ferguson, M.R. San.A.
Clerkess and Typist. Kathleen M. M. Alexander.

DENTAL STAFF.

Chief Dental Officer. C. Burleigh, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.(G.)
(Appointed 1/6/53)
Assistant Dental Officer. A. Pirrie, L.D.S.
Temporary Assistant Dental Officer. Mrs. A. Pirrie, L.D.S. (Appointed 15/2/54).
Dental Attendants. I. Whyte, M. Bauchop, E. Wilson.

COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER.

J. Craig.

NURSING STAFF.

County Nursing Superintendent. M. McDiarmid (Resigned 2/6/54).

HEALTH VISITORS.

O. Braithwaite (Appointed 22/2/54) I. McLellan (Appointed 8/2/54)
E. S. Ferguson. K. M. Macdonald.
S. P. Leyden. E. M. Sommerville.

PART-TIME AND AUXILIARY STAFF.

M. Heaney, R.G.N. D. A. Brand (Cleanliness Inspectress)
W. Stein, Assistant Nurse. F. Brown (Cleanliness Inspectress)

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES.

Alloa. Dollar, Forestmill and District.
C. Currie. A. Nicolson.
M. McFadyen (Appointed 15/1/54) Tullibody and Cambus.
E. Beattie (Appointed 28/7/53) A. McGuinness.
M. Forrest (Appointed 22/9/53) E. Howitt.
M. Gray.(Nursing Assistant). Sauchie and Fishcross.
Alva and Menstrie. A. Aitken (Resigned June, 1954)
M. Raeside. V. Ferguson.
Clackmannan. Tillicoultry and Coalsnaughton.
R. Thompson. J. H. Maxwell.
J. Chalmers.

County Relief.

A. Ramsay (Appointed 1/7/53)

PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

Dulcia Coia.

DAY NURSERY.

Matron. E. McClurg.

OFFICE STAFF.

Chief Clerk. N. P. Forsyth.
Clerkesses and Typists. A. Pearson, M. Gray, M. Macfarlane,
J. Bruce, M. Gilchrist, H. Cook,
J. Galbraith (Appointed 31/8/53).

PART-TIME STAFF.

Veterinary Inspector. G. C. Inglis, M.R.C.B.S.

Part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:- Alva, J. Smith; Tillicoultry,
L.J.D. Smith; Dollar, J. Beveridge.

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

1953

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tilli- coultry	Landward
Population (Estimated), 30th June, 1953.	38,163	13,398	4,073	1,586	3,852	15,254
Total Live Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	265	61	18	10	38	138
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence (including illegitimate)	736	230	50	22	75	359
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence. Male.	385	114	29	6	34	202
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence. Female.	351	116	21	16	41	157
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence. Illegitimate.	27	11	1	1	4	10
Still-Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	5	2	1	-	-	2
Still-Births Corrected for Mother's Residence	20	8	3	-	1	8
Marriages Registered	280	131	57	5	24	63
Deaths Registered	331	139	32	9	31	120
Deaths Corrected for Residence	425	166	51	19	46	143
Deaths Corrected for Residence - Male	230	96	18	9	29	78
Deaths Corrected for Residence - Female	195	70	33	10	17	65

AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1	27	7	-	-	2	18
1- 4	4	2	1	-	-	1
5- 9	1	-	-	-	-	1
10- 14	1	1	-	-	-	-
15- 24	4	2	1	-	-	1
25- 34	7	4	-	2	-	1
35- 44	18	5	1	2	2	8
45- 54	31	12	3	1	2	13
55- 64	79	30	13	4	10	22
65- 74	118	55	8	5	16	34
75- 84	108	41	18	3	11	35
85 and over	27	7	6	2	3	9
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL AGES	425	166	51	19	46	143

Birth and Death Rates.

	County 1953	Scotland 1953
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population).	19.3	17.8
*Death Rate (All Causes - per 1,000 population).	11.8	11.5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births).	37	31
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births).	22	19
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births).	26	25
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 100 live births).	3.7	4.7

* Adjusted for age and sex distribution.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tillicoultry	Landward
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	5	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasms	75	25	10	8	12	20
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	-	1	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus	2	1	-	-	-	1
Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other general diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	76	28	9	3	9	27
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	2	-	-	-	1	1
Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	1	-	-	1	1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	104	41	16	1	13	33
Other diseases of heart	6	3	1	-	-	2
Hypertension with heart disease	7	-	3	-	-	4
Hypertension without heart disease	8	5	1	-	-	2
Other circulatory disease	16	10	-	-	-	6
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	9	5	2	-	-	2
Bronchitis	9	4	1	-	-	4
Other respiratory diseases	5	1	-	-	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-	2	-	-	2
Appendicitis	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	7	2	1	-	1	3
Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	5	3	1	-	-	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1	-	-	1	-
Other diseases of liver	3	3	-	-	-	-
Other digestive diseases	2	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	2	-	2	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	3	-	-	1	1
Other diseases of genito urinary system	4	2	1	-	-	1
Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	8	1	-	-	1	6
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	11	2	-	-	1	8
Senility	5	-	1	1	2	1
Cause ill-defined and unknown	12	7	-	1	-	4
Suicide	2	1	1	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	-	1	-	-
Other road transport accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other violence	12	6	-	2	-	4
All causes	425	166	51	19	46	143

Births. Two hundred and sixty five live births were registered in the District, 482 were transferred in and 11 transferred out, making a total of 736 live births assigned to the County. Of these, 385 were male and 351 female. The resultant birth rate per 1,000 estimated population was 19.3 as compared with 18.5 for 1952.

Still Births. Twenty still births were assigned to the County during the year. This total was made up of 5 registered in the District, 1 transferred out and 16 transferred in. The still birth rate was, therefore, 26 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 17 for 1952 and 27 for 1951.

Dr. Greig, Area Obstetrician, reports that of the 15 still births which occurred in Stirling Royal Infirmary and Airthrey Castle, 8 were classified by the hospital as "unbooked", having arranged to be confined at home but were transferred owing to difficulties during the delivery. Five of the still births were premature.

Maternal Mortality. No maternal death occurred in the County during the year nor was any such death transferable to the County.

Infantile Mortality. The number of children dying under one year of age was 27 of which 16 were under four weeks. Comparable figures for recent years have been:-

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Infant Deaths	25	29	35	27
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	35	38	50	37
Deaths occurring within 1st month of live (Neo-natal)	14	15	19	16
Neo-natal Death Rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.3	19.8	27	22

Neo-natal Deaths.

Causes of death are tabulated as follows:-

Causes	Deaths occurring on 1st day of life.	Deaths occurring between 1 day and 1 week.	Deaths occurring between 1 week and 1 month
Prematurity	5	2	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	3
Birth injuries and atelectasis	1	1	-
Erythroblastosis foetalis	1	1	-

All but one of the babies who died on the 1st day and four of those dying between the 2nd and the 6th day of life were premature and included two sets of twins where the duration of pregnancy had been only 26 weeks. These two sets of twins had an average birth weight of 2 lbs. 2 ozs.

The combined figures for still births and neo-natal deaths are given below and are still regrettably high:-

Year.	Still births.	Neo-natal deaths.	Combined still birth and neo-natal deaths	
			No.	Rate per 1,000 births
1950	27	14	41	56.6
1951	21	15	36	47.6
1952	12	19	31	40.8
1953	20	16	36	47.6

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that expectant mothers should seek and follow professional advice early in their pregnancy and not wait until the last two or three months.

Causes of infant deaths after the first month of life were as follows:-

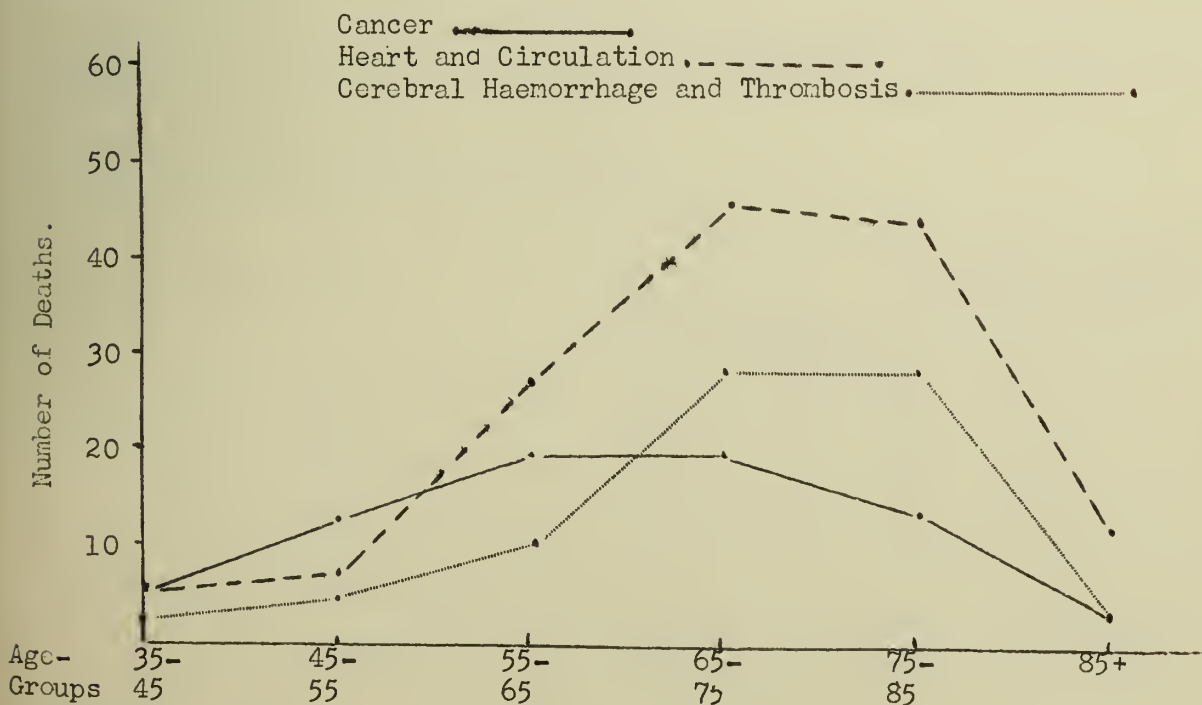
Cause.	Deaths occurring between 1 month and 3 months	Deaths occurring between 3 months and 6 months	Deaths occurring between 6 months and 9 months
Congenital malformations	1	1	-
Gastro-enteritis	1	2	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-
Marasmus and prematurity	1	-	-
Cardiac Failure	1	-	-
Accident	2	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	1	-

Marriages. The marriages numbered 280, equivalent to a rate of 7.3 per thousand estimated population. This compares with last year's figure of 296 marriages and marriage rate of 7.8.

Deaths. Deaths from all causes corrected for transfers numbered 425, giving a death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution of 11.8 per thousand estimated population.

Diseases of the heart and circulation continue to be the chief cause of death and are responsible for 33.8 per cent of total deaths. Cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis, and cancer are the next most important causes, each being responsible for 17.8 per cent of the total deaths, followed by diseases of the respiratory system 5.4 per cent of the total.

The age incidence of the three main causes of death is shown graphically below:-



Appendix I gives the causes of deaths in age groups.

A. Local Health Authority Functions.1. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are conducted twice weekly at the County Hospital, Alloa, by the Assistant Area Obstetrician. One of the Assistant County Medical Officers attends these clinics and some instruction in mothercraft is given. It is hoped greatly to increase the scope of this instruction when the new out-patient premises now under consideration are provided.

Patients booked for hospital confinement are visited by the local Health Visitors who also carry out "follow-up" visits to non-attenders or other patients at the request of the Obstetrician.

Attendances:-

	<u>New Patients</u>	<u>Total Attendances.</u>
Ante-natal	403	2,998
Post-natal	281	283
Gynaecological	265	765

(b) Child Welfare.

A clinic for children under five was opened at St. Serf's School, Tullibody, in October. Tullibody is a rapidly expanding housing area where a large proportion of the men are in the mining industry and on shift work. For this reason the new clinic is held fortnightly on Thursday mornings, there being already a fortnightly afternoon clinic at Abercromby School, Tullibody. These clinics are held on alternate weeks.

The total number of Child Welfare Clinics in the County is now eleven, some being held weekly and others twice a month. Details of attendances at all Child Welfare Clinics are given in Appendix No. 2.

(c) Care of Premature Infants.

The cot outfit available for a premature baby born at home and remaining at home was loaned once during 1953.

Eleven babies of birth weight under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. were born at home and 30 in hospital. Of these, 10 died during the first week of life, 1 at 6 weeks and 1 at 2 months, the cause of death in the latter being given as cardiac failure.

Deaths of premature babies born at Home.

	No. born	Deaths on 1st day	Deaths occurring between		
			1 day and 1 week	1 week and 1 month	1 month and 3 months
Group A (Birth weight under 3 lbs)	3	2	1	-	-
Group B (Birth weight under 4 lbs)	2	1	-	-	-
Group C (Birth weight under 5 lbs)	1	-	-	-	-
Group D (Birth weight under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs)	5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11	3	1	-	-

Premature/

Premature babies born in Hospital.

	No. born	Deaths on 1st day	Deaths occurring between		
			1 day and 1 week	1 week and 1 month	1 month and 3 months.
Group A (Birth weight under 3 lbs)	5	2	1	-	1
Group B (Birth weight under 4 lbs)	8	-	2	-	-
Group C (Birth weight under 5 lbs)	7	1	-	-	-
Group D (Birth weight under 5½ lbs)	10	-	-	-	1
TOTAL.	30	3	3	-	2

(d) Mother and Baby Homes.

There are no Mother and Baby Homes in the County, nor is there a residential nursery. Difficulty is frequently experienced in finding accommodation for children who urgently require care for longer hours than can be provided in the Day Nursery. Temporary emergency residential accommodation is available for a small number of children in the Nursery.

(e) Supply of Dried Milks etc.

At nine of the child welfare clinics, facilities are provided for the distribution of 'welfare foods'. Arrangements for distribution are in the hands of Ministry of Food employees or of voluntary workers.

Glucose, Malt, Malt and Cod Liver Oil, Virol and some vitamin preparations are available at the child welfare clinics at cost price, or free, according to circumstances, if ordered by the Medical Officer.

(f) Dental Care.

The additional facilities at Bedford House make it possible now to treat a larger number of pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers. Patients are advised to attend by the Medical Officers and Nursing Staff.

The public would still appear to be unaware that all necessary dental treatment for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers, including the provision of dentures where necessary, is provided free by the Local Authority.

The treatment carried out during the year is shown in the Table in Appendix No. 3.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery.

Arrangements for domiciliary midwifery continued as in previous years.

No midwife resident in the area and not employed by the Local Authority has given notice of intention to practise.

All midwives employed by the Local Authority have been trained in the use of pethidine. One nurse is at present undergoing training in the administration of gas and air analgesia. The other midwives have all received this training.

Pethidine was given to 167 mothers and gas and air to 52.

Work/

Work done by County Midwives. All cases were dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1946.

Confinements:-

	<u>Doctor engaged and present at con- finement</u>	<u>Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement</u>	<u>Midwife alone. (No doctor engaged)</u>	<u>Removed to hospital during labour</u>	<u>Ante- natal visits</u>
Alloa	16	47	1	2	624
Alva	8	8	2	1	135
Clackmannan	7	7	-	-	82
Dollar	15	1	-	1	143
Menstrie	3	6	-	1	106
Sauchie and Fishcross	13	23	-	1	299
Tillicoultry	31	27	-	-	382
Tullibody and Cambus	13	40	-	9	519
TOTAL.	106	159	3	15	2,290

Included in above return are 2 pairs of twins, so that a total of 270 babies were delivered by County Midwives. Of these, 5 were still-births. Three babies were delivered by private midwives. One baby (included in above) was delivered in Perthshire by the Dollar midwife.

All 3 births classified under "midwife alone" were emergency bookings, the mothers having made no arrangements whatsoever for their confinement. Included in the column "doctor engaged and not present at confinement" are 3 patients who had booked for hospital but were confined at home. Five patients included in column "doctor engaged and present at confinement" had booked for hospital but were confined at home and required a doctor.

3. Health Visiting.

Difficulty is still being experienced, as in other districts, in the recruitment of Health Visitors. Shortage of staff results in too heavy "case loads" so that Health Visitors cannot carry out the optimum programme of visiting and must concentrate on homes where help appears to be most needed.

Co-operation between district midwives and health visitors is close, the nurses of the two branches being able to meet each other and combine in their care of patients. There is also personal contact with the Children's Officer, Welfare Officer and Sanitary Inspectors.

Liaison with the Maternity Unit is maintained for the most part by telephone through the County Medical Officer or Nursing Superintendent.

Details of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year are given in Appendix No. 4.

4. Home Nursing.

Home Nursing is carried out by the District Nurse-Midwives under the supervision of the County Nursing Superintendent. One Nursing Assistant works with the Alloa Group of nurses. Essential equipment for Home Nursing is available on loan to patients as required.

Details/

Details of the work done are shown in the table below:-

	<u>General Nursing.</u>			<u>Patients over 65 (included in General Nursing column).</u>	
	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>	<u>Casual.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>
Alloa	350	12,069	2	133	6,013
Alva	211	3,650	-	46	1,911
Clackmannan	92	1,244	2	18	385
Dollar	77	2,272	20	49	1,798
Menstrie	115	1,304	39	10	658
Sauchie and Fishcross	182	3,113	11	34	891
Tillicoultry	290	4,702	110	78	2,543
Tullibody and Cambus	207	2,688	8	25	1,041
TOTAL	1,524	31,042	192	393	15,240

5. Domestic Help.

Arrangements for domestic help continued as before.

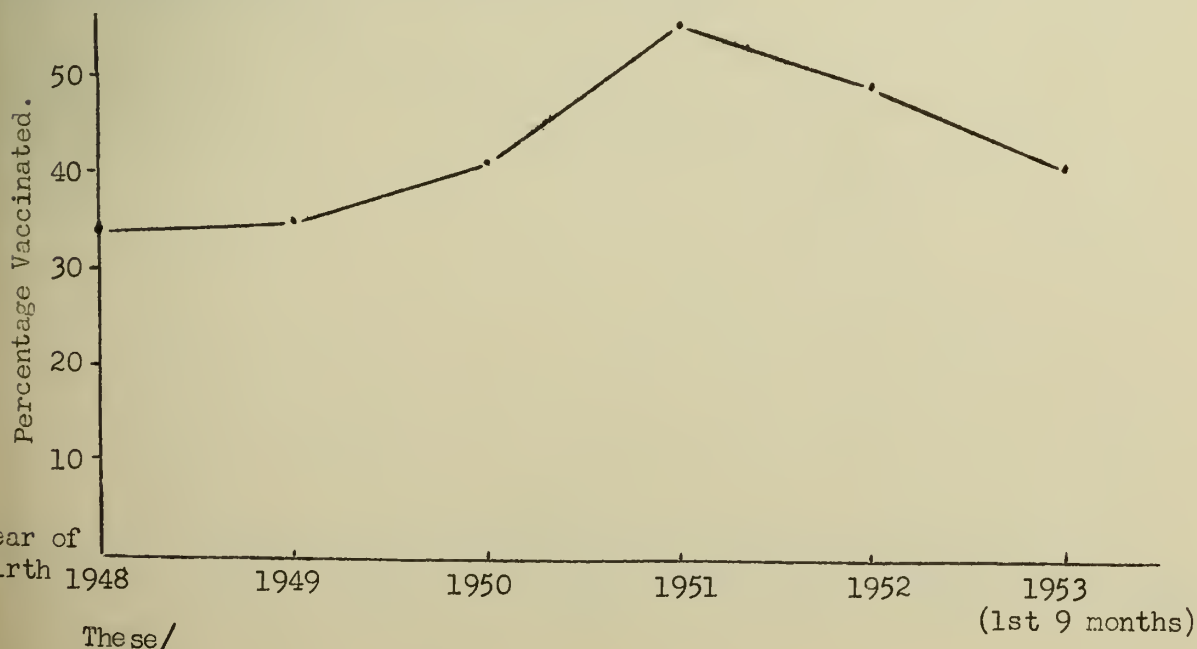
Cases attended and average period of assistance are classified below:-

	<u>Number of cases.</u>	<u>Average period of assistance.</u>	<u>Average Hours of Assistance.</u>
Confinements at home	11	11 days	42 hrs.
Confinements in Hospital	8	12 days	41 hrs.
Acute illness	12	2 weeks	44 hrs.
Aged Chronic Sick	58	8 weeks	122 hrs.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against smallpox is available at all child welfare clinics, and details of this and of vaccination carried out by general practitioners are given in Appendix No. 5.

The numbers of young children who have been notified as vaccinated are shown below as percentage of children born each year. These figures compare with a rate of 30 per cent for the whole of Scotland.



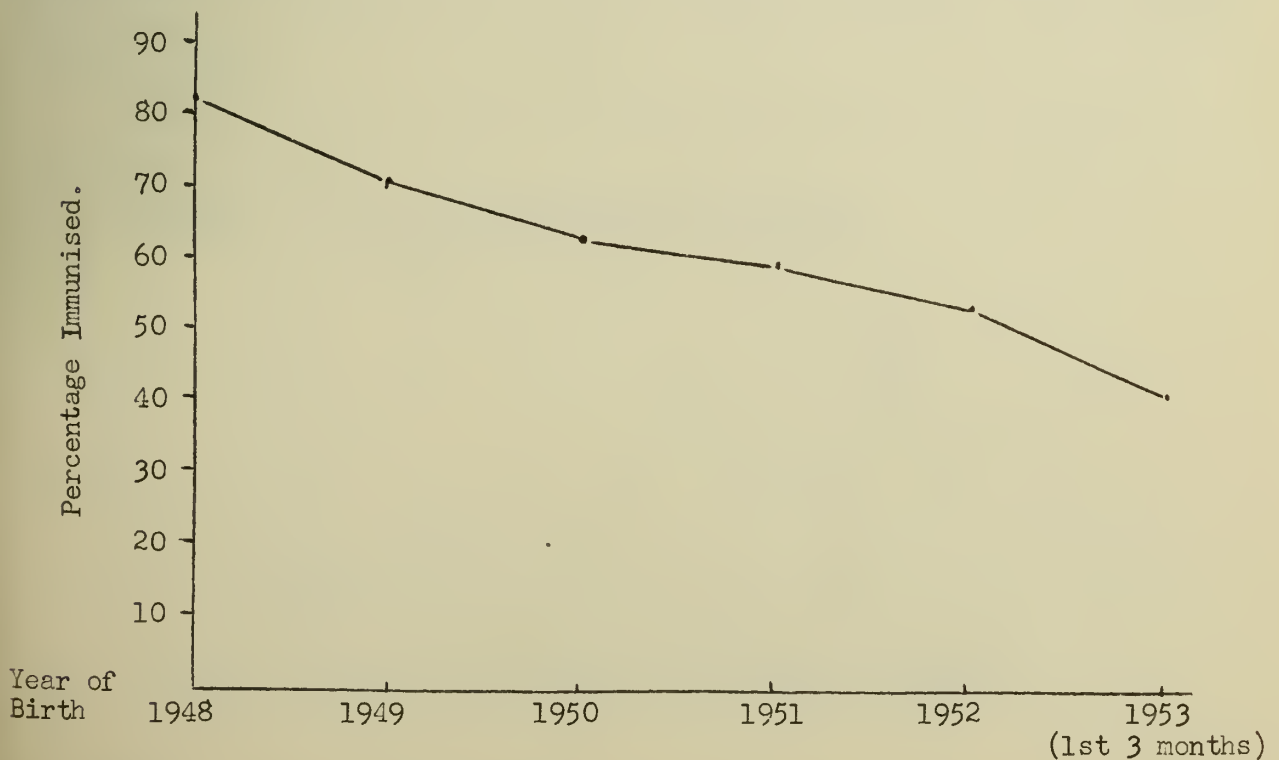
These figures show that considerable apathy still exists. Parents seem to consider smallpox as a disease which no longer exists, and to forget that with the speed of modern air travel a local epidemic could be started by one individual returning from a smallpox area with the infection. Such an epidemic would no doubt give rise to many panic requests for vaccination, but the time for protection is before the danger arises. The reason often given for refusing vaccination is that the father remembers the ill effects of his vaccination in the forces. The parents fail to realise vaccination in infancy is accompanied by a mild reaction only and it is in no way comparable with primary vaccination in adult life.

Immunisation.

Combined protection against diphtheria and whooping cough is now offered as a routine in child welfare clinics, although protection against diphtheria alone is also available. Figures of completed courses of immunisation and of children notified as immunised by general practitioners are given below:-

Year of Birth	At Authority's Clinics and Schools.		By General Practitioners.	
	Diphtheria	Combined	Diphtheria	Combined
1953	-	46	1	12
1952	4	224	28	86
1951	4	33	14	37
1950	4	14	2	8
1949	3	5	3	4
1948	27	1	2	1
1947	70	2	-	4
1946	2	-	-	-
1945	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	114	326	50	152
Reinforcing doses against Diphtheria	625	-	64	-
Whooping-cough Immunisation alone.	6	-	-	-

The percentage of children immunised against diphtheria is illustrated graphically below:-



There/

There is still a tendency in many families to leave immunisation until the child is due for school. Whooping-cough is most dangerous to the very young infant and mothers are advised that the combined immunisation should start at the age of three months.

7. Prevention, Care and After Care.

(1) Tuberculosis.

The scope of the Services for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis were fully described in last year's report. The only major change to record is the installation of an Odelca type X-ray Camera in Stirling Royal Infirmary. This has greatly improved the facilities available for X-ray examination of the chest. All chest X-rays of contacts are now, therefore, carried out at Stirling Infirmary, and in addition it has been possible to arrange chest X-rays for larger groups. All Health Department Staff working with children now receive chest X-ray annually. It is hoped that, under the new Sick Pay Regulations, teachers will also accept this Service. Other groups being offered X-ray are adult household contacts of pre-school children or five year old entrants to school showing a positive tuberculin skin test and children of school leaving age with a positive tuberculin test.

Incidence of Tuberculosis.

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were 40 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the same number as last year. Twenty-five of the new cases were male and 15 female, a reversal of the usual sex distribution in recent years. The age group most severely affected is again the young adults between 15 and 25.

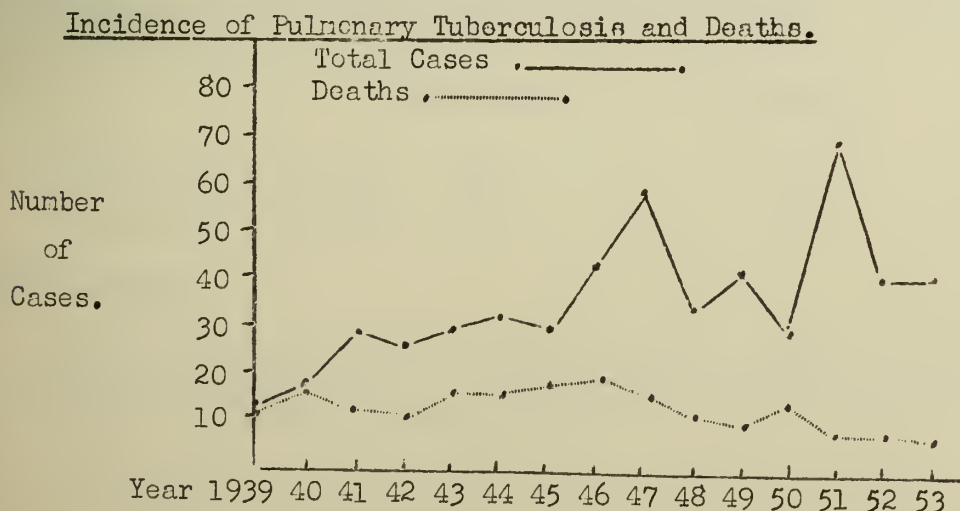
The incidence in the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

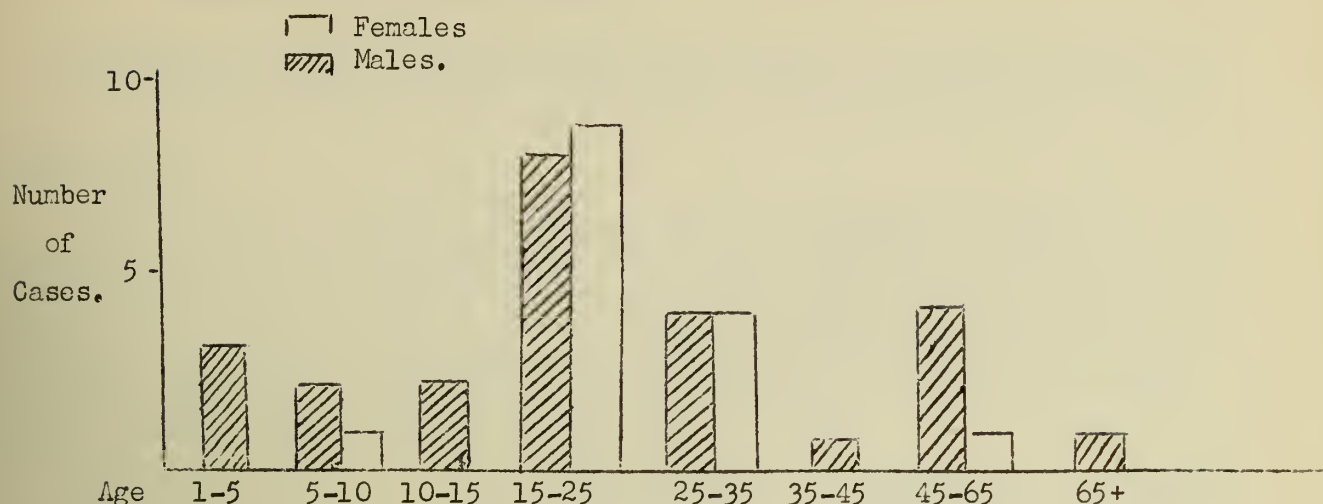
	<u>Clackmannan County.</u>	<u>Scotland.</u>
Incidence rate per 100,000 population	104	147
Death rate per 100,000 population	15.7	23

There were 246 known cases in the County at the end of the year compared with 228 on 1st January.

Fifty-nine children came under observation, twenty were confirmed to be suffering from active primary tuberculosis and 7 of these required treatment in hospital and are included in the 40 confirmed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis noted above. One baby died. Of the 20 cases, the source of infection was known or discovered in 14 of the cases. The usual source was the parent or a near relative.

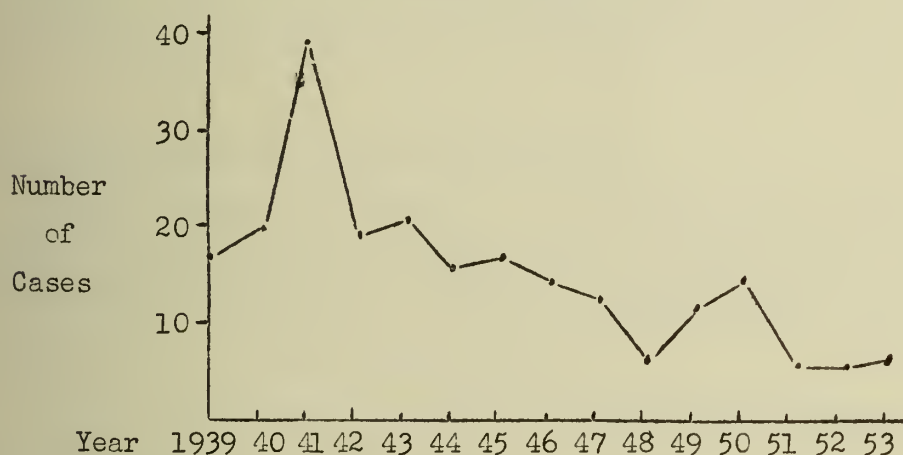
The total incidence and the age distribution of the new cases is illustrated below:-



New Cases by Age and Sex.(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Eight new cases were notified and 7 were confirmed. Of these 7 cases, 3 suffered from genito-urinary tuberculosis, 1 from abdominal tuberculosis, 2 from cervical adenitis and 1 from tuberculosis of the knee joint.

There were 47 cases in the County known to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 50 on 1st January. There were no deaths from this cause.

Incidence of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.Tuberculin Testing.

Tuberculin testing (jelly test) is offered to parents of children attending Child Welfare Clinics and again to five year old entrants to school. Children found to have a positive test are offered X-ray together with adults in household in an endeavour to find the source of infection. Children of school leaving age are again offered testing and B.C.G. vaccination. The results of this testing also afford an index of the infection rate in the community:-

	<u>No. tested</u>	<u>No. positive</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Children under 5 years	111	2	1.9
Children aged 5 years	720	79	11
Children aged 15 years	671	292	43.5

Chest Clinics.

During the year there were 324 attendances of 205 Clackmannan patients at the Stirling Chest Clinic. In addition 6 patients attended regularly for refills of artificial pneumothorax.

Eighty-six/

Eighty-six persons came under observation during the year for the first time at the Alloa Clinic. Total attendances at this clinic numbered 1,186.

Chest X-rays.

There were 1,112 large chest X-rays done at the County Hospital on reference from the Alloa Chest Clinic. Of these 193 were contacts, 634 were cases, 274 cases under observation and 11 children from school medical inspection. Six cases were found as a result of contact examination. The Odelca X-ray Camera for miniature films became available in Stirling Royal Infirmary in August and from that date 459 persons from Clackmannan County were X-rayed and these may be classified as follows:-

	<u>X-rayed</u>	<u>Referred for large film</u>	<u>Requiring further observation</u>	<u>Cases found.</u>
Contacts	161	14	3	2
Health Department Staff	70	2	1	-
T.T. case finding X-rays	47	3	-	-
School leavers	181	10	4	1
	459	29	8	3

There were 42 pulmonary cases in hospitals at the end of the year compared with 41 on 1st January. Fifty-nine cases were admitted during the year and 56 discharged. Two persons died of pulmonary tuberculosis while in institutions. There were 10 non-pulmonary cases admitted to hospital during the year and 12 cases discharged, 3 remaining in hospital at the end of the year.

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons.

At 31st December, 35 cases were in receipt of the higher rate of allowance from the National Assistance Board. Free milk was granted by the Local Authority, under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, to 19 tuberculosis patients. Vitamin food supplements were also prescribed for most cases. School meals were provided free for varying periods for 19 children from 9 tuberculous families.

Under the Home Nursing Scheme, one patient was supplied with bed and bedding and three with bedding only.

Sputum bottles and disinfectant were supplied where necessary. Disinfection of premises and bedding was carried out by the Sanitary Department at the request of the Tuberculosis Officer.

Some priority in housing was obtained for many patients by granting medical points under the Housing Points Scheme of the various Authorities in the County.

There are 16 pulmonary cases and 1 non-pulmonary case on the Disabled Persons Register. Two were placed in employment in 1953.

In the course of supervision of tuberculous families 155 domiciliary visits were made by the doctors of the Health Department and 732 routine visits by the Tuberculosis nurse.

B.C.G. Vaccination./

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The Scheme for vaccination of contacts and children of school leaving age continued and the numbers tested and vaccinated are shown in the table below:-

	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated during 1953	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nurses	-	9	-	-	-	-
Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts	67	63	41	31	38	27
Special groups not included in above						
(a) School Leavers	370	301	203	176	202	176
(b) New born babies	-	-	-	-	15	13
Others	1	7	-	3	-	3

Of the school leaving age-group 95 per cent accepted testing and vaccination.

One hundred and ninety-five home visits were made by the doctors and Nursing Staff of the Health Department in respect of B.C.G. Vaccination.

(2) Illness Generally.

A total of 2,220 persons (that is 1 in 18) required admission to hospital. No figures are available for patients treated at out-patient departments or by general practitioners. Hospital admissions in age groups are tabulated below:-

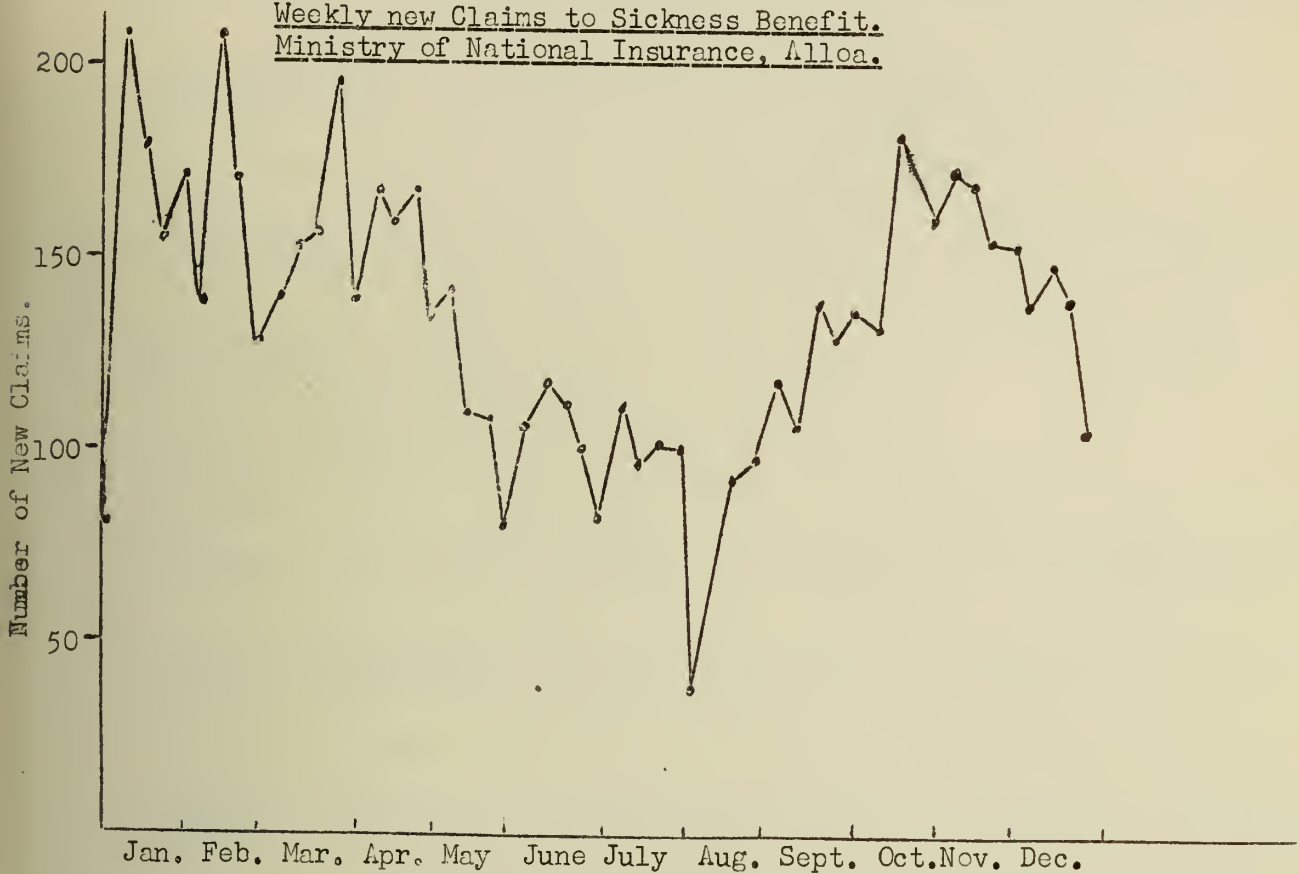
Admissions to Hospitals in Area.

		Under 5	5-15	15-65	65+	Total.
County Accident Hospital.	Male	46	93	329	48	516
	Female	32	67	201	50	350
Stirling Royal Infirmary.	Male	53	125	231	52	461
	Female	33	110	380	54	577
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa.	Male	58	23	34	15	130
	Female	44	10	23	15	92
Tuberculosis Hospitals.	Male	2	7	21	1	31
	Female	-	5	30	1	36
Orchard House.	Male	-	-	1	19	20
	Female	-	-	1	6	7
TOTAL		268	440	1,251	261	2,220

The/

The weekly number of new claims to sickness benefit at the Alloa Office of the Ministry of National Insurance, which serves the County area, is forwarded weekly to the Health Department and is reproduced in graph form below:-

Weekly new Claims to Sickness Benefit.
Ministry of National Insurance, Alloa.



The graph shows that there was no major outbreak of disease affecting large numbers of the working population.

There has been considerable increase in the activities of voluntary bodies in caring for the aged, particularly in Alloa, but the main problem of hospital bed accommodation for aged chronic sick remains as before with no improvement in the number of hospital beds available.

The County Council authorised the provision of night attendants for emergency sickness in aged people without relatives and for whom admission to hospital could not be immediately arranged. Fortunately, however, an emergency requiring the use of this service has not so far arisen. The Council also authorised extra payment to home helps engaged in the preliminary cleaning of an old person's house where the deterioration in cleanliness had been due to illness or infirmity. No case requiring this service has arisen so far.

8. Control of Infectious Disease.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified fell from 483 to 226. The decrease is largely accounted for by less Whooping-cough and Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia.

Treatment and isolation is carried out at Alloa Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Pneumonia:- One hundred and four cases of pneumonia of all types were notified, 86 being treated in hospital and 18 at home.

Scarlet Fever:- Sixty eight cases were notified compared with 141 last year. Seventeen were treated in hospital and 51 at home.

Whooping-cough/

Whooping-cough:- Thirty-three cases were notified. This compares with 209 cases last year. Two cases were treated in hospital.

Poliomyelitis:- One case was notified during the year.

Erysipelas:- There were 8 cases of Erysipelas. Four cases were treated in Hospital and 4 at home.

Diphtheria:- No case occurred. It is now 6 years since there was a confirmed case in the County.

Cerebro-spinal Fever:- No case was confirmed.

Influenza:- There was no major outbreak of influenza.

Malaria:- Two cases were notified. One was treated in hospital and one at home. Both were soldiers returned from abroad.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:- One case was notified. The causal organism was the gonococcus and the condition responded well to treatment.

Puerperal Pyrexia:- One case was notified and was treated in hospital.

Typhoid:- One case was notified and was treated in hospital. The source of infection proved to be a chronic carrier in the same family. The carrier state proved to be unresponsive to treatment and the patient was notified of the dangers of spreading infection and of the necessity for extreme care in personal hygiene and food handling.

Para-Typhoid B:- One case was notified and was treated in hospital. This was a young schoolboy who was only mildly ill.

Dysentery:- Six cases were notified during the year. Two were treated in Hospital and 4 at home. The infecting organism was *B. dysenteriae* Sonne and this organism is undoubtedly much more widespread in the community than is indicated by the small number of notifications, but the illness resulting from infection with this organism is usually only a mild and transient diarrhoea.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The Medical Officer of Health continues to be responsible for the work of the Hospital.

During the year admissions numbered 222 compared with 312 in 1952. There were 11 deaths during the year.

Admissions consisted of Pneumonia 73, Broncho-pneumonia 25, Bronchitis 3, Pleurisy 10, Whooping-cough and Broncho-pneumonia 1, Measles 2, Measles and Broncho-pneumonia 2, Scarlet Fever 19, Tonsillitis 2, Croup 4, Dysentery 17, Gastro-enteritis 26, Meningitis 1, Chickenpox 2, Erysipelas 4, Observation pyrexia 6, Whooping-cough 3, Puerperal pyrexia 1, Observation meningitis 7, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Observation Diphtheria 2, Typhoid 1, Typhoid carriers 2, Primary complex 1, Others 7.

After investigation in Hospital the diagnosis in some of the cases was amended/

amended as follows:-

<u>Original Diagnosis</u>	<u>Revised Diagnosis.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>
Pneumonia	Bronchitis	3
	Measles	1
	Gastro enteritis and anaemia	1
	Cerebral Thrombosis	1
	Influenza	1
Broncho pneumonia	Bronchitis	3
	Coryza	1
	Primary Tuberculosis	1
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Pleurisy	Acute Abdomen	1
	Broncho pneumonia	1
	Pneumonia.	1
Meningitis	Pneumococcal Meningitis	1
Observation Meningitis	Measles	1
	Chickenpox and Broncho pneumonia	1
	Pneumonia	1
	Broncho pneumonia	1
	Convulsions	1
	Teething	1
Observation Pyrexia	Influenza	1
	Malaria	1
	Tonsillar adenitis	1
Observation Diphtheria	Tonsillitis	2

Dysentery and Gastro-enteritis.

Of the 43 cases admitted to Hospital as gastro-enteritis or dysentery, a revised diagnosis was made in five cases, 4 considered to be due to dietetic upset and 1 to tonsillitis. Of the remaining 38, B. dysenteriae Sonne was isolated in 6 cases, a Salmonella Organism in 7 (Salmonella Derby 3, Salmonella Paratyphosus B 1, Salmonella Typhi-murium 2, Salmonella Barielly 1). In 3 other cases bacillus Morgani was isolated and in another bacillus Coli and staph albus. In 21 of the cases no organism was isolated from the faeces. Most of the cases came from areas outwith the County.

Venereal Diseases.

The return of cases resident in this area and treated at the Stirling Centre is as follows:-

Syphilis	2
Chancroid	1
Gonorrhoea	4
Other Venereal Conditions	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>10</u>
Non-Venereal Conditions	<u>6</u>

9. Mental/

9. Mental Health Service.

An out-patient Psychiatric Clinic is now held in Stirling Royal Infirmary where doctors may refer patients by appointment for examination and advice. This is an important contribution to the prevention of serious mental illness.

Sixteen persons (8 male and 8 female) were certified under the Lunacy Act and admitted to Bellshyde Mental Hospital. Sixteen patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital on a voluntary basis. Two certified mental patients, both females, were boarded out with relatives in the County under guardianship of the Local Authority. One mental defective child was certified and admitted to an institution. Two males and one female certified adult mental defectives were boarded out with relatives in the County area under guardianship of the Local Authority.

10. Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act.

The Day Nursery, which is a training school for nursery nurses, continued to be open during week days. A decrease in female employment in the district led to less applications for admission of children to the Nursery, and at the end of the year the Nursery was not in full use and no child was awaiting admission. At the time of writing the report, however, the employment figures among women are again on the increase and places in the Nursery are consequently in greater demand.

No. of children on the register at 31st December, 1953	-	35
Average daily attendance was	-	34

No application has been received for registration as a Child Minder, and no registrations were in force at the end of 1953.

B. School Health Service - See page 46.

C. Port Health Administration.

No vessels arrived in Alloa from "foreign ports" other than France, Belgium and Holland, and no declarations of health were received.

D. Food Supply - (See Sanitary Inspector's Report).

E. Miscellaneous.

1. National Assistance Act, 1948 - Report by County Welfare Officer.

General Welfare:- The cases which were dealt with during the year were many and varied. These were mainly elderly persons seeking advice on Pensions, National Assistance, and other statutory services. Residential accommodation was allocated when required.

The problem of accommodation for the chronic sick continues to grow and so far the Stirling and Clackmannan Hospital Board have not yet made any new arrangements to increase the number of beds for these cases. All cases were visited for assessment of priority. Domestic and nursing help were given where necessary.

The work of voluntary bodies for the aged continues, mainly by outings in the summer months and social evenings during the festive season. The outstanding feature among the Voluntary bodies for the aged was the opening, during Old People's Week, of the Club Rooms at Millgrove House, by Alloa Old People's Welfare Committee. The Club has excellent accommodation for both sexes, with a concert room, a wireless and reading room etc. A chiropody service is also available by appointment.

An/

An organised visitation service has not yet been achieved but the Committee hope to accomplish this during the coming year.

Accommodation.

There has been a slight increase in the number of persons provided with accommodation under Park III of the Act, and to whom the following information relates. The majority of these cases have been accommodated in Orchard House, Stirling.

	<u>In premises managed by the Hospital Board.</u>	<u>In premises managed by Other Local Authorities</u>	<u>In premises managed by Voluntary Bodies (Eventide Homes, etc.)</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
No. of patient days	5,740	623	779	7,142
No. of admissions	16	2	3	21
No. of discharges	19	2	2	23
No. resident at 31.12.53	14	2	4	20

At 31.12.53 there was one female applicant on the waiting list for admission to Eventide Home Accommodation.

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

During the year 587 domiciliary visits were made to blind and partially sighted persons on the County Registers.

Detailed particulars regarding registered blind and partially sighted persons are tabulated below:-

	Age-groups												Totals.		
	0-4		5-18		19-29		30-39		40-49		50-69		70+		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. on Register at 31/12/53	1	2	1	1	-	3	3	4	3	1	18	16	22	29	104
No. in sheltered employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	5
No. in open employment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	5
No. undergoing professional education	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No. undergoing training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. trainable but unwilling to train	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
No. unemployable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	15	16	22	29	35
No. at Blind School	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No. examined by Ophthalmologist	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	9	9	26
No. found to be blind within the meaning of the Act.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	8	8	22
No. of re-examinations by Ophthalmologist	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	8	2	5	21
No. of new cases found to be blind after re-examination	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
No. transferred in	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
No. transferred out	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4
No. on register who died during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	8
No. on partially sighted register	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	1	11	22

The number of registered blind persons has again shown a substantial increase and as in previous years the majority are in the upper age groups.

The needs of the seventeen persons able to read embossed types are met by the circulation of monthly magazines and periodicals. A wide range of books are now available at the County Library, and these are collected and delivered on request.

Two persons were given weekly lessons of one hour over a period of twenty-six weeks and both are now able to read embossed types.

A further three Talking Books have been obtained, bringing the total to six. These have been distributed to appropriate cases who were unable to learn embossed types.

Wireless is still the main pastime of the majority of blind persons and all persons over 21 years of age have been provided with a set, if required, from the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. Twenty-two wireless sets, 82 high tension batteries and 19 certificates for free licence were issued.

Three social evenings during the winter months, and a 'bus outing during the summer were provided for blind persons and escorts. Approximately half of the blind persons on the register were able to attend these functions.

The Social Centre continued to attract a number of those interested in handcrafts. With the exception of the months of June, July and August, when the Centre was closed, the weekly average attendance was 8 persons. Items made included tea-trays, teapot stands, shopping baskets, picnic baskets, work baskets, seagrass stools and door-mats. All articles made were purchased by the respective individuals who made them.

Physically Handicapped Persons (other than Blind, Deaf or Dumb).

In order to establish a register of the handicapped persons in the County an appeal was made through the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Local Press. Out of a total of 671 registered at the Labour Exchange, 156 requested registration and these are classified as follows:-

<u>CODE.</u>	<u>MEN.</u>	<u>WOMEN.</u>
A. Amputation, one arm (including partial)	7	-
B. Amputation, both arms (including partial)	-	-
C. Amputation, one leg (including partial)	16	-
D. Amputation, both legs (including partial)	2	-
E. Amputation, one arm and one leg; other multiple.	3	-
F. Arthritis and muscular rheumatism (including fibrositis)	10	1
G. Congenital malformations and deformities of the skeleton.	5	-
H. Diseases of the Digestive System.	8	-
I. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	-	2
J. Diseases of heart or circulatory system.	3	1
K. Diseases of respiratory system other than tuberculosis.		
K(1) Pneumoconiosis (including silicosis)	7	-
(a) Miners		
(b) Others		
K(2) Others: Asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema.	10	-
L. Diseases of the skin, dermatitis.	1	-
O. Eye/		

<u>CODE.</u>	<u>MEN.</u>	<u>WOMEN.</u>
O. Eye Defects. O(1) Total blindness O(2) Registered under B.P. Acts or N.A. Act, but with fractional sight.		
P. Eye Defects. Other than items O(1) and O(2)	3	-
Q. Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis.	5	-
R. Injuries and diseases (except tuberculosis) of lower limb.	11	8
S. Injuries and diseases (except tuberculosis) of upper limb.	10	-
T. Injuries and diseases (except tuberculosis) of spine.	11	3
U. Psychoses, psychoneuroses.	1	-
V. Organic nervous diseases. V(1) Epilepsy V(2) Others	3 12	2 -
W. Mental deficiency	-	-
X. Tuberculosis (respiratory)	6	-
Y. (1) Tuberculosis of spine, bones, joints. (2) Tuberculosis of other organs	- 1	- -
Z. General diseases and injuries not shown above. Examples: diabetes, malaria, osteomyelitis.	6	-
	141	17

A survey was made of the needs of a cross section of these persons. This showed that of those who registered only four were unemployed. Of these, one appeared to be fit for ordinary employment, the remainder being fit for light or sheltered employment. Some of those in full-time employment required assistance in obtaining statutory services and a few who were desirous of obtaining other employment were referred to the Disabled Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour.

Two cases requested change of house, i.e. one with a leg amputation, for a house on a 'bus route, and one paralysis case wished a lower flat instead of the upper flat he was in. The appropriate housing authorities were asked for their co-operation in re-housing these cases.

In addition to the above, the Area Officer of the National Assistance Board furnished a list of thirty cases who were receiving allowances from his Board and whom, he stated, were willing to take advantage of the proposed services. After visitation of these cases it was found that 22 were mental defectives who appeared to be incapable of receiving instruction. Of the remaining 8, only one was available for full-time employment and she was directed to the Disabled Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour. Five others might be suitable for sheltered employment but the remaining two were not capable of any type of employment.

Deaf or Dumb Persons.

The Council's Scheme for the Welfare of deaf or dumb persons received the approval of the Department of Health on 18/5/53.

An appeal similar to that of the Handicapped Persons was made, but the response was very poor. Eight persons, being either deaf, dumb or hard of hearing, were registered.

As in the two previous years, with the co-operation of the County Education Committee/

Committee, a lip-reading class was formed. Eight students enrolled.

The present arrangement for the issue of batteries for hearing aids, i.e. at Stirling Royal Infirmary, is most unsatisfactory for elderly persons who are unable to travel any distance. There is an urgent need for a local issuing centre.

Section 47 - Removal.

One order was obtained for the removal to and detention in Orchard House, Stirling, of an elderly woman, who was unable to devote to herself, and was not receiving from others, proper care and attention.

Section 48 - Care and Protection of Property.

Arrangements were made for the protection of the moveable effects of five persons who were admitted to hospitals.

Section 50 - Burials.

Two burials were carried out under this section of the Act, of bodies which were unclaimed by relatives.

2. Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act.

No applications for registration were received under this Act.

3. Health Education.

In February a Health Week was organised. A doctor from the Scottish Council for Health Education presented films to pupils in eight of the County Schools, at two Welfare Clinics, a Girl's Club and a Women's Club. The subjects covered were mainly concerned with care of the teeth and hygiene of the mouth, prevention of accidents in the home, prevention of food poisoning. At other times during the year talks were given on health topics by members of the Health Department Staff to various organisations.

REPORT BY COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Milk Production, Processing and Distribution.

During the year one registered milk producer who held a Tuberculin Tested Licence ceased production and his registration and licence were accordingly cancelled.

In another case a change of tenancy occurred and opportunity was taken to arrange for some improvements being carried out to the premises.

The number of registered milk producers at the end of 1953 was, therefore, thirty-one, one less than in 1952, and of these producers one held a licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Certified" and twenty-seven held licences authorising the use of the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested" in respect of milk produced by them.

All herds of registered milk producers are on the Register of Attested Herds. One hundred and sixteen visits were paid to these premises and to premises of licensed pasteurisers and with few exceptions they were found clean. Apart from one or two matters methods were satisfactory. Any contraventions of the Dairy Byelaws noted were drawn to the attention of producers or other parties concerned and were found remedied at subsequent inspections.

Written intimation on such matters was given on seven occasions and a number of verbal intimations were also given.

Merely to state these facts can give but little indication of the time devoted to this work; this may be better appreciated, however, when it is pointed out that many of the visits mentioned were no more cursory affairs but rather detailed examinations of premises and equipment, involving in some cases extensive sampling at various points in an effort to determine the cause of unsatisfactory sampling results.

Much time was also devoted to the sampling of producers' milk for bacteriological examination under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order 1951, and the requisite number of routine samples suggested by the Department of Health for Scotland (six per annum) were taken from each producer. Many producers were however sampled much more frequently as a matter of routine.

"Repeat" or "follow-up" samples as well as samples taken solely in an effort to trace the source of contamination were also taken when necessary.

In addition milk sold by retail distributors was sampled from time to time and milk pasteurised by two licensed pasteurisers was sampled fortnightly on the average for bacteriological examination.

Twenty-nine samples of incoming milk at the pasteurisation plants was also taken for biological examination for Tuberculosis.

All samples taken for bacteriological examination under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order 1951 were also examined for butter fat content thus providing a useful guide to the necessity of milk sampling for Food & Drugs purposes.

Statistics of the year's sampling activities of the Department are given in the following tables:-

(1)/

- (1) Bacteriological examination of samples of milk in respect of which licences authorising the use of "Special Designations" are held.

(a) PRODUCERS

DESIGNATION	Routine samples [≠]		Repeat samples [∅]		No. of producers with three or more consecutive failures (routine or repeat).
	No. taken	No. failing	No. taken	No. failing	
"CERTIFIED"	11	1	1	1	Nil
"TUBERCULIN TESTED"	275	55	49	24	1
TOTAL	286	56	50	25	1

≠ Excluding samples taken before a licence is granted.

∅ i.e. samples taken to test whether improvement has been effected after failure of a routine sample. Samples taken solely to investigate the source of contamination are not included.

(b) DISTRIBUTORS

DESIGNATION	No. of samples		
	Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
"TUBERCULIN TESTED"	13	11	2
"PASTEURISED"	5	5	-
TOTAL	18	16	2

(c) PASTEURISERS

DESIGNATION	No. of samples		
	Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
"PASTEURISED"	44	38	6
"TUBERCULIN TESTED" PASTEURISED.	30	26	4
TOTAL	74	64	10

(2) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES/

(2) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES.

No. of bottles examined	Assessment of results	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
58	31	27

(3) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF NON-DESIGNATED MILK.

	No. of Samples		
	Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
PRODUCERS	24	14	10
DISTRIBUTORS	11	9	2
TOTAL	35	23	12

(4) BIOLOGICAL MILK TESTING FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Type of Milk	No. of samples examined	No. of positive results
NON-DESIGNATED	3	-
TUBERCULIN TESTED	26	-
TOTAL	29	-

In addition to the figures given in table 1 (a) above twenty-five samples of milk from producers outwith the County were taken for bacteriological examination. Eight of these were unsatisfactory and results were notified to the Local Authority of the area concerned.

There were two licensed pasteurisers of milk in the County. The larger deals with an average of about 2,500 gallons of milk daily by the H.T.S.T. Method and the other with an average of about 340 gallons daily by the Holder Method.

Seventy-four/

Seventy-four samples of milk processed at these plants were submitted for Bacteriological examination during the year, sixty-four or 86.5% being reported satisfactory. At one plant 86% of samples taken were reported satisfactory and at the other 87%.

These results, together with the fact that the premises and equipment in both cases were always found clean and in good condition indicate the considerable care exercised by the managements concerned.

Although the results for pasteurised milk can therefore be regarded as satisfactory the year was not without incident at both plants.

In the case of the plant, for example, where 86% satisfactory samples were recorded, a series of failures was experienced in the summer, particularly in July and notwithstanding intensive efforts and extensive and detailed investigations by the management, this Department and an officer of the Department of Health for Scotland to trace and remedy the trouble, nothing to which the failures could be attributed was found. The trouble, whatever its cause, was of a transient nature however and conditions soon returned to normal.

Though, as mentioned above, the Department of Health for Scotland were concerned in the investigations which took place no report of their findings was received. This I think is rather unfortunate.

Perplexing as the above experience was that at the other plant mentioned was in some ways even more so. Here it was found that although bacteriological results of processed milk were consistently good, those of washed and sterilised bottles taken at the same time as the milk samples were just as consistently bad, only three out of eighteen complying with the standards generally regarded by Authorities as acceptable. The position therefore was that although the end result was good in that 87% of the milk samples complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951, only 17% of the washed and sterilised bottles submitted could be regarded as satisfactory.

Notwithstanding these apparently contradictory results however, the licence holder was advised to install a different type of bottle washing equipment and he was considering this at the end of the year.

Such results are rather disconcerting and are examples of some of the practical difficulties met with in the administration of the Order. They emphasize too the need for exercising great care in assessing the operating efficiency of such plants.

Two thoughts before I leave the question of milk production and distribution. First the need for encouraging on hygienic grounds the use of non-returnable containers rather than the returnable bottle for the retail sale of liquid milk. Second the need for a new approach to the question of milk transport and distribution. One may perhaps be permitted to doubt the wisdom of the present system involving as it does the conveying of considerable quantities of milk, 85% of which is water, over varying distances for processing at premises already well supplied with water. Is this transporting of water about the countryside at such expense either necessary or justifiable? I certainly am doubtful and wonder if the bulk of the country's milk production should not rather be processed at suitable depots convenient to the production areas and sold in powdered form.

Much/

Much detailed consideration of these suggestions would of course be necessary before they reached the practical stage and not the least important aspect would be the economic one.

The suggestion that milk should be sold in powdered form is I feel nevertheless worth careful examination and may yet become a practical proposition and have a recognised place in the milk industry.

There are about twelve dairies exempted from registration with a total of about thirty-eight cows.

The approximate average number of cows in registered dairies is 1,210.

Twenty-eight of the registered producers do not sell milk by retail and there are twelve retail purveyors of milk in the County.

ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1948.

Undernoted is the position at the end of the year with regard to registration of premises and vehicles under the Regulations:-

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
No. of registrations granted in 1953.	Nil	1
No. of registrations cancelled in 1953.	Nil	Nil
Total No. of registrations in force at end of 1953.	30	12

Supervision of registered premises presented no difficulty during the year and the administration of the Regulations generally was carried out smoothly.

Seventeen samples were taken for bacteriological examination, fourteen complying with the suggested standards. These results provided a useful guide to conditions at the manufacturing premises. Registered premises were visited on fifty-four occasions and conditions were generally found satisfactory, premises being clean and well managed.

As well as the bacteriological samples seventeen samples were taken for Chemical Analysis. All were reported satisfactory.

FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Seventy-two informal samples were taken under this Act. These consisted of six samples of whisky, two of gin, six of sweet milk, four of cream and fifty-four of other foodstuffs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1925./

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1925.

Three formal samples of mince and two formal samples of sausages were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination under the above Regulations. All the samples were genuine. In addition two informal samples of sausages and two of mince were also procured for analysis and were found to be genuine.

FERTILIZER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Three samples of fertilizer were taken during the year and submitted for analysis. The analyst reported that all the samples complied with the standards laid down in the Act.

MEAT.

The only slaughterhouse in the County is that at Alloa belonging to Alloa Town Council. It is old, out of date in many respects and lacks the equipment and facilities of a modern abattoir.

Its existence is largely contingent on future Government policy on Slaughterhouses.

Meantime it must of necessity be kept in operation but its condition renders its maintenance in anything approaching a reasonably satisfactory condition far from easy.

Undernoted is a table shewing the work carried out at the Slaughterhouse:-

Class of Animal	Number slaughtered in 1953	Weight in lbs. condemned	
		Meat	Offals
Cattle	1,698	6,270	12,533
Calvos	19	-	
Sheep	7,589	730	
Pigs	831	441	
TOTALS	10,137	7,441	12,533

UN SOUND FOOD.

13 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption or otherwise unsaleable in 1953 compared with 17 cwts. 3 qrs. 10 lb. in 1952.

As usual they consisted mainly of tinned goods. Details of articles dealt with are given below:-

Tinned Goods/

<u>Tinned Goods</u>	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	3	3	2
Ham	-	-	20
Beef Suet	-	-	8
Fish	-	1	24
Vegetables	2	2	25
Fruit	3	3	27
Milk	-	3	12
Soup	-	4	7
Jam	-	-	23
Pudding	-	-	<u>24</u>
TOTAL	<u>13.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>4.</u>

FOOD HYGIENE.

Every effort was again made to impress upon members of the food trade the principles of Food Hygiene and it is gratifying to note that interest in the subject appeared to be increasing.

Two visits were paid to the County by the Food Hygiene and Sanitary Officer of the Department of Health for Scotland during the year and he inspected a number of retail food shops, restaurants, work's canteens and the like. Following thereon the Department of Health's Food Hygiene exhibits were displayed in the Burgh of Alloa for a week.

In view of my remarks in last year's Annual Report as to the need for some Statutory backing for voluntary efforts in the field of Food Hygiene it is satisfactory to note that action in this direction is contemplated in forthcoming Food and Drugs Legislation.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT 1919, and PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Nothing unusual was met with in the administration of these Acts in 1953, and the work of Rat Destruction was carried out normally on the lines detailed in previous Annual Reports.

Statistical/

Statistical details of the work carried out are given below:-

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties	TOTAL
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1953 as a result of notification or otherwise.	45	21	9	6	81
Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice	45	19	9	6	79
Number of above infested properties cleared to the satisfaction of the Local Authority					
(1) as separate units	42	15	9	6	72
(2) in course of 'block' operations carried out under Section 6(1) or under informal arrangements	3	4	-	-	7
TOTAL	45	19	9	6	79

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Forty visits were made in connection with Infectious Diseases during the year. In addition much time was spent investigating contacts, collecting specimens etc., in connection with outbreaks of Dysentery.

Disinfection was carried out when necessary and a number of articles of bedding were steam disinfected and returned to the owners.

In some cases arrangements were made for the destruction of articles and clothing at the requests of owners or where this course seemed appropriate.

NUISANCES.

Nothing unusual is to be noted under this heading, the number of nuisances dealt with being:-

Landward Area	30
Alloa Burgh	31
Alva Burgh	2
Tillicoultry Burgh	1
Dollar Burgh	4
Total	<u>68</u>

These/

These nuisances entailed ninety-six visits but as a rule they were usually remedied without undue delay.

During the year the help of the Department was sought for the destruction of bats infesting a dwelling-house and for the destruction of two wasps nests. Results in these cases were satisfactory and life in the affected households thereafter returned to normal.

CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.

A further increase in the work of removing household refuse and street sweepings in the Landward Area of the County falls to be recorded in 1953. This is in keeping with the trend mentioned in last year's Annual Report and is the concomitant of the housing developments taking place in the area.

As mentioned in last year's report the frequency of collection varies, being weekly, twice weekly, and thrice weekly in different districts depending on circumstances.

The table below shows the weight of domestic refuse collected each year since 1948. The figures given are estimates based on periodical check weighings made at different periods of the year, it being quite impracticable to weigh each load.

Year	Average weight in tons per week.	Estimated weight in tons per annum.	Percentage increase over previous year.	Percentage increase over 1948.
1948	93	4,836	-	-
1949	102.6	5,335	10%	10%
1950	110.90	5,767	8%	19%
1951	124.75	6,487	12½%	34%
1952	135.30	7,036	8½%	45½%
1953	141.2	7,341	4%	52%

The fact that the weight of household refuse dealt with in 1954 was more than 50% greater than it was six years ago is to be noted, and is clear evidence of how the work done by the Cleansing Department in the collection and disposal of household refuse alone is increasing.

In addition to coping with this increased household refuse it has to be kept in mind that the Department undertakes other work such as removal of street sweepings, garden refuse, sludge from sewage works, the separate collection of waste paper from time to time, maintenance of access roads to refuse tips, cleaning of ditches, etc.

Labour difficulties have not been absent during the year and though the facilities of the Department were at times taxed to the utmost the work was overtaken with little cause for serious complaint from the ratepayers.

Only/

Only two complaints about the service were in fact received from the public during the year. They were of an inconsequential nature and were readily remedied.

The four 10 cub.yd. Dennis Vehicles used in the Department again gave good service. Two of them, however, are about seven years old and the question of their replacement may soon have to be considered.

These four machines covered a distance of 37,263 miles in 1953 and used 6,202 gallons of petrol, an average of six miles per gallon. The mileage per gallon of individual vehicles however varied from 5.5 to 9.

About 200 lin.yds. of 24" diameter Reinforced Concrete Pipes were laid at the new refuse tip referred to in last year's report and the work of disposing of domestic refuse here went on satisfactorily during the year.

During the year the erection of Public Conveniences was completed in Menstrie and Devonside and work on one was begun at Tullibody, while arrangements for the erection of one at Clackmannan were in hand.

WATER SUPPLY.

Forth-three samples were taken for bacteriological examination and ten for chemical analysis. Results of the bacteriological examinations shewed that the samples fell in to the following classifications:- Highly satisfactory 25, suspicious 10, and unsatisfactory 8.

Final agreement on details of the proposed water scheme based on Loch Turret was not reached during the year. One can only hope that the difficulties will be resolved fairly soon and an active start made with the work. The pressing need for an improved water supply for the County is certainly not diminishing in any way.

PUBLIC BATHS.

One sample of water from the swimming pool at Alloa Public Baths and one from Alva Public Baths were taken in 1953, were reported satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.

As mentioned in last year's report agreement was reached on the carrying out of certain sections of the proposed comprehensive drainage scheme but unfortunately no actual start with any of the work can be recorded in 1953.

The siting of proposed sewage purification works and other details of the scheme occupied much attention during the year but no final decision on this aspect of the scheme has yet been taken.

Sixty-four smoke tests or other inspections of new and reconstructed drains were carried out in 1953. In a few cases minor alterations were necessary before the work could be passed but generally no trouble was experienced and the work satisfied the tests. Clearing of choked sewers, removal of sludge and cleaning of effluent ditches were undertaken as a routine during the year.

Complaints/

Complaints were again received during the year regarding nuisance caused at two houses in Clackmannan by sewage overflowing from a main sewer in Station Road. The sewer in question is now inadequate and in times of rain overflow from it causes the obnoxious conditions complained of.

This matter is of long standing and in order to provide a radical remedy the County Council, on the advice of their consulting engineers, decided to lay a new sewer following generally the line of the Goudnie Burn. Tenders for the work will be invited and as soon as the necessary approval is obtained from the Department of Health for Scotland it is hoped to proceed with the work.

HOUSING.

The number of houses built in the area of the different Local Authorities in the County, either by the Local Authority itself or by the Scottish Special Housing Association was - Alloa Burgh 208, Alva Burgh 8, a total of 216.

Ninety-three new houses built by the County Council and one hundred and sixty-three built by the Scottish Special Housing Association in the Landward Area were examined on completion during the year and the necessary Certificates of completion in terms of the Act were granted.

Much time was taken up during the year visiting houses whose occupants had applied for rehousing by Local Authorities, with a view to assessing the points to be awarded for "unfitness" under the points scheme for house letting operated by certain Local Authorities in the County.

In 1953 the condition of forty-two houses, necessitating ninety-five visits, was reported upon to the various Local Authorities in the County with a view to Statutory Action for Closure or Demolition under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950.

Towards the end of the year the possibility of dealing with an area in the Whins Road district of the Burgh of Alloa as a Clearance Area was being considered and arrangements were made for a detailed survey, early in 1954, of the houses involved with a view to the necessary official Representation being made to the Town Council.

Three applications for improvement grant under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950, were received during the year in respect of houses in the Landward Area of the County. After examining the proposals grant was approved in each case. Twenty-one visits were made in connection with applications etc. In a number of cases houses were examined and advice given to owners as to the suitability of the subjects for an improvement grant. Some of these however were not proceeded with.

A few dwelling houses had to be treated during 1953 for infestations of bedbugs and cockroaches and the like. Action taken was usually successful but in one or two instances more than one treatment was required to ensure success.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937./

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Forty-five inspections were made in connection with the sanitary provisions of this Act and one or two contraventions were brought to the notice of occupiers. All were of a minor nature and were quickly put right.

Eight visits were paid to factories regarding means of escape in case of fire. The help of the Central Fire Brigade in connection with this aspect of the Administration of the Act is gratefully acknowledged.

CLEANSING OF COMMON STAIRS AND PASSAGES.

Thirty-seven notices were served on the owners of property within the Burgh of Alloa under Section 117 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 requiring them to carry out the limewashing or painting of common stairs and common passages. As a result thirty-three common stairs or passages were painted.

Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfer) during 1953.

Cause of Death	All Ages.			Age												
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	and Over
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Scarlet Fever and streptococcal sore throat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Measles	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasms	75	39	36	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	13	19	19	14	-	3
14. Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
15. Diabetes mellitus	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
16. anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Other general diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
18. Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	76	30	46	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	10	28	28	-	3
19. Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other diseases of nervous system	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
21. Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
23. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	104	64	40	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	19	36	32	-	9
24. Other diseases of heart	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	1
25. Hypertension with heart disease	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-
26. Hypertension without heart disease	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	2	1
27. Other circulatory disease	16	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	8	-	1
28. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Pneumonia (except of newborn)	9	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	-
30. Bronchitis	9	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	2	-
31. Other respiratory diseases	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-
32/																

Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfer) during 1953 (Contd.).

Cause of Death	All Ages		Age												
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and Over
32. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
33. Appendicitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
34. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	1
35. Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	5	3	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Cirrhosis of liver	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
38. Other diseases of liver	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
39. Other digestive diseases	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
40. Nephritis and nephrosis	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
41. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
42. Other diseases of genito urinary system	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
43. Puerperal sepsis including post abortive sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
46. Congenital malformations	8	6	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Pneumonia of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. Other infectious of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	11	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52. Senility	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
53. Causes ill-defined and unknown	12	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	3	-
54. Suicide	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
55. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
56. Other road transport accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57. Other violence	12	8	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	-
All causes	425	230	195	27	4	1	1	4	7	18	31	79	118	108	27

APPENDIX NO. 2.
CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic.	Number of Sessions	Children on Register aged at 1st attendance		Total Attendances		Doctor's Days.	Consultations	
		Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1		Under 1	Over 1
Alloa	49	184	56	1,295	537	42	500	192
Alva	50	61	28	663	480	17	126	88
Clackmannan	23	43	21	203	142	18	125	42
Coalsnaughton	21	32	17	168	133	16	96	32
Dollar	22	31	15	111	102	21	77	46
Fishcross	23	16	14	99	80	16	74	23
Menstrie	22	34	25	149	161	9	49	29
Sauchie	21	78	40	423	286	18	181	58
Tillicoultry	50	92	25	758	293	19	158	59
Abercromby	23	198	182	507	307	11	158	50
Tullibody	6	15	29	29	45	5	16	14
St. Serfs.								
TOTAL	310	784	452	4,405	2,566	192	1,560	633

APPENDIX NO. 3.DENTAL TREATMENT.MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

<u>INSPECTION.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers</u>
No. Examined	34	4	16
No. not requiring treatment	7	-	-
No. requiring treatment	27	4	16
No. accepting treatment	27	4	16

<u>AGE-GROUPS.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children.</u>
2 years	7
3 years	12
4 years	12
5 years	3
	<u>34</u>

<u>TREATMENT</u>	<u>M. & C. W. and Pre-school Children</u>
No. appointments made	171
No. appointments kept	159
No. appointments broken	12
No. new patients	54
No. former patients	105
No. fillings in Temporary Teeth	5
No. fillings in Permanent Teeth	26
No. extractions of Temporary Teeth	114
No. extractions of Permanent Teeth	91
No. dressings in Temporary Teeth	3
No. dressings in Permanent Teeth	4
No. AgNO ₃ Dressings in Temporary Teeth	64
No. Dentures (Full)	3
No. Dentures (Part)	2

VISITATION BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

	<u>Number Visited</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
(a) <u>Local Health Authority Services.</u>		
(i) <u>Maternity and Child Welfare:-</u>		
Expectant Mothers	334	516
Post-natal mothers	-	-
Infants	1,127	6,804
Children (1-5 years).	2,352	9,486
(ii) <u>Tuberculosis Scheme:-</u>		
Skin Tests		114
Routine Visits		732
Total Visits		771
B.C.G. Visits		123
(iii) <u>Other Visits:-</u>		
Visits to cases of contacts of infectious disease		121
Visits to blind persons		6
Visits in connection with Home Help Scheme		60
Visits re child adoption		-
Visits to aged people		107
Visits to School Children		196
Other Visits		38
(b) <u>Other Services.</u>		
(i) Cases visited at request of general practitioner		
		17
(ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation:-		
Tonsils and Adenoids		57
Other		32
(iii) Visits in connection with Orthopaedic Scheme		
		4
(iv) Visits in connection with Eye Clinic		
		20

APPENDIX NO. 5.
VACCINATIONS AT AUTHORITY'S CLINICS.

Year of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period.					Number of persons re-vaccinated during period.			
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	
1953	141			10					
1952	51			4	1				
1951									
1950	1								
1949									
1948									
1947									
1946									
1945									
1944									
1943									
1942									
1941									
1940									
1939									
1938 or earlier					6				
TOTALS	193			14	7				

Year of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period.				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period.			
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day.	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction
1953	102			12				
1952	85		1	4				
1951	28			1				
1950	3			3			1	
1949	5				2			
1948	2							
1947	4		1	1	1	1	2	
1946				1	1			
1945					1		1	1
1944	1						1	
1943	1				2		1	
1942					1	1		
1941					2	2	1	
1940	1	1	1	1			1	
1939	1					1		
1938 or earlier	4				73	49	50	11
TOTALS	237	1	3	23	83	54	58	12

41.
APPENDIX NO. 6.
TUBERCULOSIS.

I. - RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

		NUMBER OF CASES.										Cases removed to Hospi- tal.	Cases not- ified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1953.
		AGE-GROUPS.											
		-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total		
Pulmonary	(Males	1	2	2	2	8	4	1	4	1	25	19	2
	(Females	-	-	1	-	9	4	-	1	-	15	15	6
	(Total	1	2	3	2	17	8	1	5	1	40	34	8
Non-Pulmonary	(Males	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	1
	(Females	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	5	4	-
	(Total	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	6	1
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary	(Males	1	2	2	3	9	4	1	5	1	28	21	3
	(Females	-	-	1	1	10	5	1	1	1	20	19	6
Grand Total		1	2	3	4	19	9	2	6	2	48	40	9

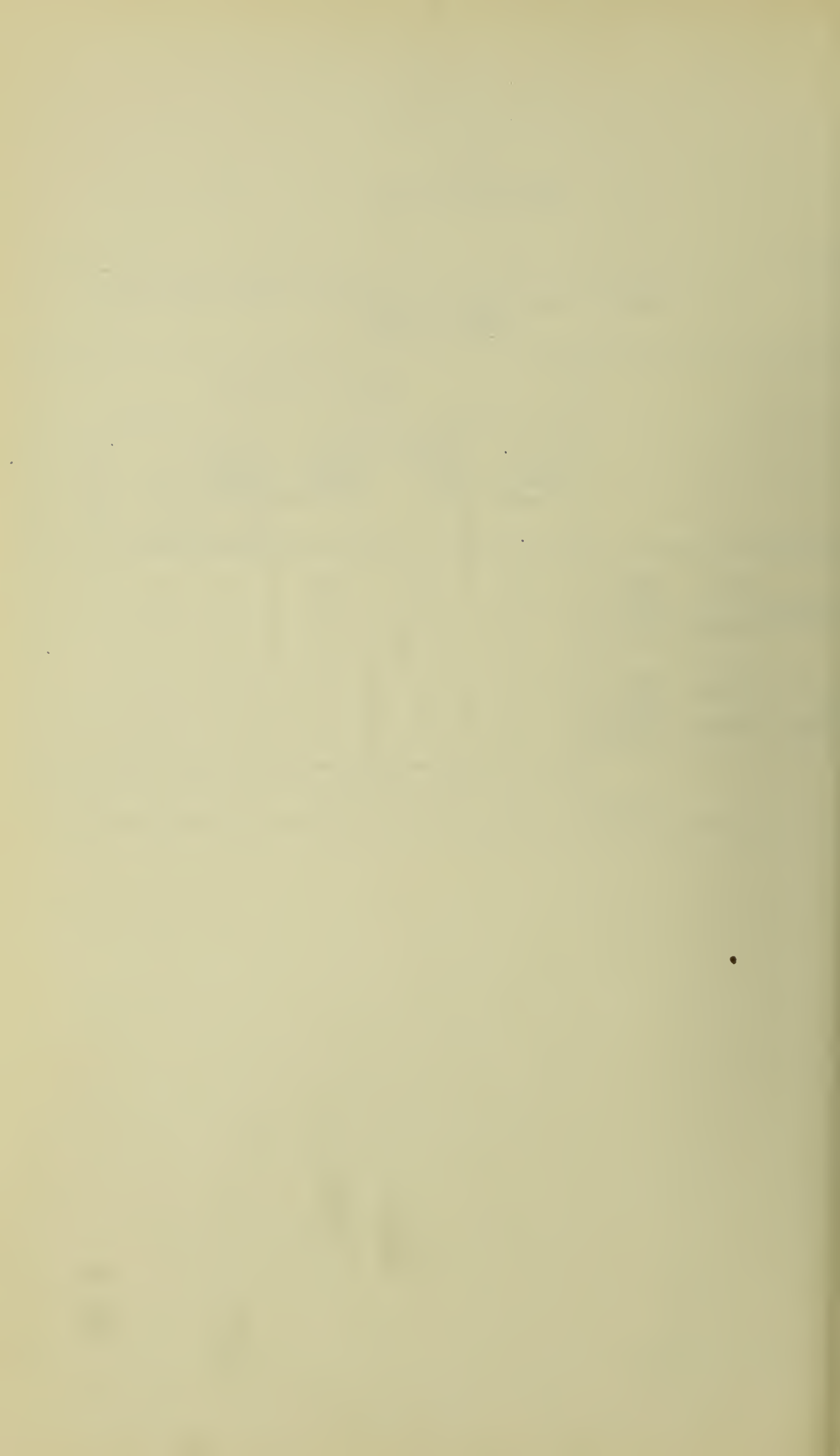
II. - RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF
TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

		Number of Cases Diagnosed as Suffering from Tuberculosis.									
		AGE-GROUPS.									
		-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Pulmonary	(Males	1	2	2	2	8	4	1	4	1	25
	(Females	-	-	1	-	9	4	-	1	-	15
	(Total	1	2	3	2	17	8	1	5	1	40
Non-Pulmonary	(Males	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
	(Females	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	5
	(Total	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary	(Males	1	2	2	3	8	4	1	5	1	27
	(Females	-	-	1	1	10	5	1	1	1	20
	(Total	1	2	3	4	18	9	2	6	2	47

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

III. - NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

			Number of Patients.					
			In Institu- tions on January 1.	Admitted during the year	Dis- charged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions		In Institu- tions on Dec. 31.
						After 28 days	Under 28 days	
Pulmonary	(Adults	(Males	17	23	23	-	-	17
	(	(Females	16	27	20	-	1	22
	(Children	(Males	5	7	8	-	1	3
	(	(Females	3	2	5	-	-	-
Non- Pulmonary	(Adults	(Males	-	1	1	-	-	-
	(	(Females	3	5	8	-	-	-
	(Children	(Males	-	2	-	-	-	2
	(	(Females	2	2	3	-	-	1
Total			46	69	68	-	2	45



TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

IV. - PERSONS RESIDENT IN AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1953, KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included).

			Number of Cases in Age-Groups.									
			-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total
<u>Pulmonary.</u>												
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found	(Males	-	-	-	2	14	29	9	13	2	69	
	(Females	-	-	-	-	29	27	11	-	-	67	
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found	(Males	-	-	1	2	6	6	6	6	1	28	
	(Females	-	-	1	2	15	16	5	-	-	39	
3. Sputum or other material not examined. (Included are "Sputum not present" cases)	(Males	1	3	2	4	7	-	2	-	2	21	
	(Females	-	1	2	1	9	6	1	1	1	22	
Total		1	4	6	11	80	84	34	20	6	246	
<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>												
1. Abdominal	(Males	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
	(Females	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	
2. Spine	(Males	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	(Females	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	(Males	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	
	(Females	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	7	
4. Superficial glands	(Males	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	6	
	(Females	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	6	
5. Lupus	(Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Other parts or organs	(Males	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	6	
	(Females	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	7	
Total		-	-	7	9	16	9	3	2	1	47	
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL		1	4	13	20	96	93	37	22	7	293	

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

V. - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis Of whom:-	5	1	-	-
Not notified or notified only at or after death	-	-	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before death	2	1	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	-	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	3	-	-	-
Total	5	1	-	-
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	-	-	-	-
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	3	-	-	-

APPENDIX NO. 7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Return of Cases of Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)

Notified during the Year Ended 31st December, 1953.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										
	At Age - Years.									Cases removed to hospital.	Cases not removed to hospital.
	At All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dysentery	6	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	4
Erysipelas	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	4	4
Malaria	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	14	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	4	-	14
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	86	18	17	8	3	6	5	15	14	82	4
Pneumonia, (not otherwise notifiable)	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	68	-	21	42	3	1	-	1	-	17	51
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Para-Typhoid B.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping-Cough	33	4	22	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	31
Total	226	24	64	60	9	10	9	31	19	117	109

REPORT
on the
School Health Services
For the Year ending 31st July, 1953.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.II. GENERAL STATISTICS.

A. Number of Schools - 21.

B. Number of children in average attendance:-

<u>School.</u>	<u>Average No. on Roll.</u>	<u>Average No. in attendance.</u>	<u>Percentage of attendance.</u>
<u>PRIMARY.</u>			
Alloa Academy E.D.	246.0	232.0	94.3
Alva Academy E.D.	504.6	472.0	93.7
Abercromby	547.4	487.9	89.1
Clackmannan	320.3	299.1	93.4
Coalsnaughton	181.9	172.4	94.8
Dollar Public	121.9	112.6	92.4
Fishcross	145.0	134.4	92.7
Forestmill	18.4	15.1	82.1
Menstrie	161.2	152.3	94.5
Park	329.6	303.2	92.0
Sauchie	548.3	498.3	90.9
South	223.2	203.2	90.6
Sunnyside	438.9	405.9	93.2
Tillicoultry	635.0	597.8	94.1
St. John's	190.5	173.2	90.9
St. Mungo's	502.1	453.2	90.2
St. Serf's	245.3	224.4	91.5
<u>SECONDARY.</u>			
Alloa Academy	395.0	377.0	95.4
Alva Academy	189.9	175.8	92.6
Alloa Technical and Commercial	480.8	432.6	89.1
<u>SPECIAL.</u>			
Ludgate	35.6	32.7	91.6
	<u>6,460.9</u>	<u>5,956.1</u>	<u>92.2</u>

III. SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS.

A comparison in general terms was made of the different schools in the County, in the use of hand washing facilities and simple hygiene of pupils attending for dinner at schools.

Two new excellently equipped modern schools, namely Abercromby and St. Serf's at Tullibody emphasise the poor facilities prevailing in many of the older schools. Although many pupils at these modern schools are by no means models of what hygienic pupils should be, they are in excellent surroundings and this surely must in time help towards a better standard of personal hygiene. In some of the older schools conditions actually militate against the forming of hygienic habits. For example, at least thrice in different schools our attention has been drawn to the fact that children in the five year age group were wetting themselves in class or actually going home because they objected to using cold and soaking wet W.C. accommodation which was the normal provision for them: (Alloa Academy, Dollar Public and Clackmannan Schools are referred to here). This/

III. SCHOOL CONDITIONS IN 1900-1901.

A comparison of school conditions in 1900-1901 with those of 1899-1900 shows a marked improvement in many respects. The most noticeable improvement is in the matter of the physical condition of the schools. In 1899-1900, many of the schools were in a state of disrepair, and the physical condition of the buildings was a matter of serious concern. In 1900-1901, however, the physical condition of the schools had improved considerably. The buildings were better maintained, and the physical condition of the schools was a matter of less concern. This improvement was due to the fact that the school boards had taken more interest in the physical condition of the schools, and had made more effort to maintain the buildings in a state of repair. The improvement in the physical condition of the schools was a very important factor in the improvement of the school conditions in 1900-1901. It was a necessary condition for the improvement of the school conditions, and it was a factor which had a marked influence on the results of the school year. The improvement in the physical condition of the schools was a very important factor in the improvement of the school conditions in 1900-1901. It was a necessary condition for the improvement of the school conditions, and it was a factor which had a marked influence on the results of the school year.

This is more the case in winter weather, as the school W.C's are unfortunately sited and frequently become frozen up and almost useless.

Also in the older schools there is no proximity of hand basins to W.C. accommodation and therefore no encouragement for hand-washing after using the toilet; in this respect Alva Academy falls far short not only in adequate provision for numbers, but in the wide separation of toilets and wash basins.

Twelve schools have only cold running water for hand washing purposes, the remainder of the schools have hot water in limited amounts, except for Abercromby, St. Serf's, the senior school Tillicultry and the Technical and Commercial which have adequate supplies of hot and cold water.

Generally speaking the provision of hand-wash basins is adequate for the number of children who use them and there are of course hand-wash basins specially provided in art rooms, work shops etc., where these are specially required and all are equipped with roller towels in the normal way. If more insistence on inspection of hands was made regularly before partaking of meals it is feared that hand washing facilities would be often inadequate.

An obvious difficulty in most schools is the varying degree of overcrowding that exists throughout, although this is an aftermath of the war-conditions which has not yet been overcome. Since the war various efforts have been made to relieve working difficulties by the supply of electric and gas heaters at suitable points, although these are provided mainly in school clinic rooms and staff rooms. For example, Sauchie School is one of the most overcrowded, with a 60% increase in the school roll since 1947 and there appears to have been no material alteration to increase W.C. or hand washing facilities either for pupils or staff. There is, in fact, one staff W.C. for both male and female teachers at this school (approx. 16 teachers). Tillicultry school also shows an increase in pupils by about 50%, with no additional toilet accommodation, e.g. six W.C's for about 300 boys and twelve W.C's for about the same number of girls. Incidentally these, when they were inspected, were the most clean and best used of all the schools in the County.

Experiments were made with the use of paper towels at one time, but it is understood that these were not a success, and were liable to gross misuse and waste. Paper towels are only satisfactory where hot water is available, and in any case are almost useless during the winter months, unless hot air drying machines are available as well.

Throughout the schools roller towels are apparently universally used and are sufficient for the number of basins in use and are for the most part adequately renewed. Only in a few instances were towels badly used and in a dirty condition.

Dining room accommodation, generally speaking is adequate, but Tillicultry, Menstrie, St. John's, Sauchie and Ludgate use class rooms for this purpose. South School and Alloa Academy use the Assembly Hall: St. Mungo's School has dual-purpose rooms.

It is unfortunately true to say that still in all too many homes there is neglect to train young children in the simple habits of good personal hygiene. In the environment of the modern school the opportunity exists (and should be urged) of overcoming this deficiency.

In the older schools much could be done to bring conditions reasonably near to those in the new buildings.

SCHOOL.	Approx. No. Dining.	ROOM.	Hand-washing facilities.	Hand-drying facilities.	REMARKS.
1. Alva Academy	107	Dining room	B. 5 basins G. 5 basins 2 basins	2 towels 2 towels 1 towel	1 lavatory and W.B. at Dining Hall. 1 W.C. for 100 G's. 6 W.C's for 100 boys +170 primary boys. 1.W.C. for Ladies 2 W.C's for Gents (Staff).
Primary Section.			8 basins 2 sinks	3 towels	12 W.C's for G's. 1 W.C. for Staff
Dalmore Infant School			6 basins	2 towels	5 W.C's for Girls 3 W.C's for Boys
2. St. John's.	40	Adapted Class room.	9 basins	2 towels	
3. St. Serf's, Tullibody	35	End of gymnasium	B. 7 basins G. 7 basins <u>Infants:-</u> B. 3 basins G. 3 basins	1 roll towel 1 roll towel 1 roll towel 1 roll towel	3 W.C's and Urinal for boys. 9 W.C's for Girls. 2 W.C's and 1 Urinal. Ample washing facilities in corridor off dining -room.
4. Sauchie	130- 140 (usually done in 3 sit- tings)	Fairfield dining room. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of space used as a class room)	Boys and Girls 9 basins	2 roll towels	Cold water only.
Fairfield	85		Boys and Girls 7 basins	3 roll towels	Hot water geyser
5. Tillicoultry.	100- 112 usually.	4 classes dine in the Science room 4 classes in Woodwork room. 4 classes in Sewing room. 4 in Domes- tic Science room, and Infants class room.	B. 4 basins G. 4 basins (33 children to each basin). <u>Infants:-</u> Wash basin to each class. (5 basins)	1 roll towel 1 roll towel 5 roll towels	Hot water is available in Senior School. Cold water only.
6. St. Mungo's.	50-60	Adaptable	2 cloakrooms 6 basins each cloakroom. (communal)	2 towels daily.	
7. Sunnyside/					

SCHOOL.	Approx. No. Dining.	ROOM.	50. Hand-washing facilities.	Hand-drying facilities.	REMARKS.
7. Sunnyside.	70	Dining Hall	B. 4 basins G. 4 basins <u>Infants:-</u> 2 basins	2 roll towels 2 roll towels 2 roll towels	No hot water in school for pupils.
8. Dollar Public	50	Dining Hall No basin or W.C. at Hall	G. 3 basins B. 2 basins <u>Infants:-</u> 2 basins	1 roll towel 1 roll towel 1 roll towel	Cold water only.
9. Forest Mill	7	Adapted class room.	2 basins	1 roll towel changed thrice weekly.	2 W.C's for Boys 2 W.C's for Girls Cold water only.
10. South	40	School Hall	9 basins	6 roll towels	
11. Clackmannan	50	Dining Room	B. 8 basins G. 4 basins <u>Infants:-</u> 4 basins	2 roll towels 1 roll towel 1 roll towel	Cold water only.
12. Menstrie	30	Infant's class room.	B. 4 basins G. 6 basins	2 roll towels 2 roll towels	Cold water only.
13. Fishcross	42	Miner's Welfare Hall	B. 3 basins G. 3 basins	3 roll towels	4 W.C's for Boys 4 W.C's for Girls
14. Coalsnaughton	40	Dining room	B. 6 basins G. 6 basins	2 roll towels 2 roll towels	Cold water only.
15. Park	90	Dining Hut	22 basins	12 roll towels	
16. Abercrombie	50	Dining Hall	B. 13 basins G. 10 basins <u>Infants:-</u> B. 10 basins G. 10 basins	6 roll towels 6 roll towels 6 roll towels	Hot and cold water and sprays.
17. Technical and Commercial.	110	3 class rooms. B. Sewing room and Domestic Science Hut. G. Domestic Science room.	B. 8 basins G. 8 basins Wash basins in some of the class rooms. (12 class rooms)	3 roll towels 3 roll towels 12 roll towels	Hot and cold water.
18. Ludgate	17	Class room	B. 2 basins G. 1 basin	2 roll towels	Cold water only.
19. Alloa Academy	60	Assembly Hall. 8 infants and 6 seniors to a table.	<u>Infants:-</u> Boys & Girls 8 basins Senior Girls 3 basins Senior Boys 2 basins Boys & Girls 3 basins	2 roll towels 2 roll towels 1 roll towel 1 roll towel	Cold water. (1 tub with hot and cold water at each wash place).

IV. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

This was fully commented upon last year.

V. THE FINDINGS OF SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTION.A. General Review.Presence of Parents

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 921 for the 1,801 children examined or 51.14 per cent as compared with 51.08 per cent last year.

The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age-groups:-

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Age 5	84.86 per cent	80.77 per cent
Age 9	39.12 per cent	46.63 per cent
Age 13	8.81 per cent	9.54 per cent
Age 16	-	-

Improvement is maintained in the numbers of parents attending at the Medical Inspection of their children, particularly in the case of the new entrants to school.

Average Heights and Weights.

The average heights and weights for all groups are satisfactory.

1 and 2. Clothing and Footgear.

An increase is recorded in the number of children with defective clothing and footgear.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	21	2
% defective	1.17%	

3. Cleanliness.

The number of children found defective in respect of cleanliness is again low.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	44	3
% defective	2.44%	

The Cleanliness Inspectress' return for the year is as follows:-

	<u>1st Term</u>	<u>2nd Term</u>	<u>3rd Term</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of examinations for cleanliness	7,898	5,857	13,412	29,167
Number of examinations where Nits were found	1,214	799	1,305	3,308
Number of examinations where Vermin were found	39	8	46	93
Number of re-examinations on account of uncleanness	4,200	1,927	3,663	9,790

	<u>1st Term</u>	<u>2nd Term</u>	<u>3rd Term</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of treatments for uncleanliness	956	696	1,377	3,029
Number of Registered Letters sent	5	1	-	6
Number of Home Visits	36	5	879	920

4. Skin Conditions.

There is little change in the incidents of skin conditions.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	71	5
% defective	3.94%	

5. Nutritional State.

There has been a decrease in the number of children considered to be suffering from minor degrees of malnutrition, there being 17 cases this year compared with 52 last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	17	-
% defective	0.94%	

6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy.

Fifty-six children were noted with unhealthy mouths and teeth, compared with seventy last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	56	3
% defective	3.11%	

7. Naso-pharyngeal Conditions.

Two hundred and seventy children were considered to have abnormal conditions of the naso-pharynx. Tonsils and adenoids account for most of these cases.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	270	8
% defective	14.99%	

8. Eyes.

(a) External Diseases.

The incidence of external diseases of the eye has remained much the same as last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	58	3
% defective	3.22%	

(b) Defective Vision.✓

(b) Defective Vision.

As a result of routine inspection 24 children were referred for refraction.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,015	
No. defective	46	2
% defective	4.53%	

In addition, the Visual Acuity of the 7 year old group was tested during the summer term for the school population, and 42 out of 483 examined showed a Visual Acuity of 6/12 and worse, and were referred for refraction.

9. Ears.(a) Diseases.

There were 17 cases of otorrhoea, an increase of 7 compared with last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	64	7
% defective	3.55%	

(b) Defective Hearing.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
Grade I (Conversational voice heard at 20 ft. and over).	2	-
Grade IIa. (Can be educated in ordinary class if seated near the teacher).	1	-
Grade IIb. (Special School education required).	-	-
Grade III. (Special School education required).	-	-

In addition the 7 year old age group was tested for hearing. Four hundred and eighty three were examined and one was referred for further examination.

10. Speech.

Children with speech defects numbered 13 compared with 21 last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	13	3
% defective	0.72%	

11. Mental and Nervous Conditions.

11. Mental and Nervous Conditions.

The number of children considered to be suffering from mental and nervous conditions increased from 21 last year to 32 this year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	32	-
% defective	1.78%	

One case was referred to the Davidson Clinic for further examination and treatment: two others are still attending, thus three children have attended the Child Guidance Clinic (Davidson) with their mothers, during the year. One mother and child went once, but failed to continue because the mother found it difficult to fit in appointments and continue at work. Another mother failed to confirm arrangements to go, although expressing a desire to have the advice of the Clinic.

At least five or six other children are known who would undoubtedly benefit from the individual care that such a clinic provides, but for whom no arrangements have been made because of complex difficulties in home circumstances. There are at least another six children with minor maladjustments (e.g. persistent bed-wetters and other difficult behaviour complexes) for whom arrangements for treatment at a suitable clinic would be much more likely to be undertaken if such a clinic were available at a more convenient centre, e.g. Stirling.

12. Circulatory System.

There is no change to record.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	25	-
% defective	1.39%	

13. Lungs.

Children with lung disease numbered 124 a decrease of 11.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	124	2
% defective	6.89%	

14. Deformities.

There was a decrease in the number of children with deformities, there being 34 compared with 53 last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	34	2
% defective	1.89%	

15. Infectious Diseases.

Five cases of infectious disease were discovered at Routine Medical Inspection.

16. Other Diseases or Defects.

• 001

• 002

16. Other Diseases or Defects.

There was a substantial increase in the number of children suffering from other diseases or defects, which was due, mainly, to unclassified minor ailments.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	1,801	
No. defective	49	2
% defective	2.72%	

17. Conclusion.

The School Medical Inspection reveals a general standard of good health among the school population with no significant changes from former years. The more variable figures are among ailments of a minor or temporary nature: but a satisfactory trend is noted in a definite improvement in oral and dental hygiene.

Of the children examined, 78.12 per cent were considered to be free from defects, compared with 76.73 per cent last year. One hundred and sixty one children were notified to the parents as requiring treatment, compared with 175 last year.

VI.MEDICAL TREATMENT.A. Minor Ailments.

Information is available of the number of children treated in Local Authority Clinics and as in-patients in hospital. No information is available about cases treated by General Practitioners or as hospital out-patients.

<u>No. of Cases treated:-</u>	<u>No. treated</u> <u>in Local</u> <u>Authority</u> <u>Clinics.</u>	<u>No. treated</u> <u>in Hospital</u> <u>(in-patient).</u>
(1) Cuts, bruises, sprains and minor injuries, etc.	5,884	65
(2) Diseases of the ear	195	1
(3) Diseases of the eye, excluding defective vision	216	7
(4) Diseases of the skin:-		
Ringworm (scalp)	1	-
X-ray treatment	-	-
Other treatment	15	-
Ringworm (body)	1	-
Scabies	2	-
Impetigo	58	-
Other Diseases	<u>1,018</u>	<u>124</u>
	<u>7,390</u>	<u>197</u>

Total attendances at Authority's Clinics - 17,468

B. Defective Vision and Squint.

	<u>School</u>	<u>Pre-school</u>
Number examined by Eye Specialist	1,148	244
Number requiring glasses in the following groups	404	42

B.

Age Groups	Systematics	Specials	Re-exams
Under 5	15	-	27
Entrants	6		
7+	20		
9+	14	35	325
13+	4		
16+	nil.		

No. of Cases treated in Hospital:--	(1) Defective Vision and Squint	41
	(2) Other Diseases of the Eye	7
	(3) Orthoptist treatment at Stirling Royal Infirmary	62

C. E.A.R. NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

A survey of the Annual Report in the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic shows that the work of the clinic has almost doubled in the past year. The total attendances last year were 1,974. This year shows a figure of 3,281.

The long Waiting List of children requiring removal of tonsils and adenoids was reduced by June, 1953 to fourty three. This was achieved by the use, for a temporary period, of the beds in Denny Cottage Hospital.

Owing to medical staffing difficulties in Clackmannan County Hospital the position again deteriorated and the Waiting List, by December, had increased to one hundred and twenty seven. The staffing difficulties at this hospital have now been resolved, a Resident House Surgeon is available, and patients can be admitted for Tonsillectomy as before.

During the past year following the opening of the Stirling Hearing Aid Centre it has been possible to increase the rate and numbers of cases tested by audiometric means and thereby providing a more accurate picture of the degree of handicap in many cases of deafness.

There is still a very large number of cases requiring In-Patient Treatment for whom the only available accommodation is Stirling Royal Infirmary and as most of these cases require relatively long stays in hospital their admission is very slow. This admission rate is governed by the fact that there are only two beds available permanently to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department for children up to the age of eleven years and these two beds have to deal with children as far apart as Tyndrum in the west and Muckhart in the east. There are beds available in the adult wards but these wards are not really suitable for long term cases in this age group, although they are frequently used for cases requiring less than a week in hospital.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

C.

	<u>1st Attendance.</u>		<u>Revisits.</u>		<u>Audiometry.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Under 5 years.	80	86	102	137	2	2	409
5 - 10 years.	226	176	306	343	14	15	1,080
10 - 15 years.	94	83	293	242	4	11	727
Over 15 years.	16	1	43	1	4	-	65
							3,281

<u>TABLE 1.</u> <u>Hearing Groups</u> <u>and all Causes</u> <u>of Deafness.</u>	<u>Boys.</u>				<u>Girls.</u>				<u>Total.</u>
	<u>-5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>10-15</u>	<u>15+</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>10-15</u>	<u>15+</u>	
Group I.	3	6	6	1	1	10	1	-	28
Group IIa.	14	46	25	6	19	49	21	-	180
Group IIb.	1	3	22	-	-	2	1	-	29
Group III.	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4

Speech Defects

Moderate	3	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	9
Severe	1	8	-	-	2	2	-	-	13
Mute	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Types of
Deafness

Middle ear	18	25	27	4	16	51	29	1	169
Nerve	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	7
Mixed	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	6

Types of
Ear Condition.

Otitis Externa	1	2	5	-	1	3	4	-	16
Acute Suppurative Otitis Media	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media	7	16	18	2	13	19	15	-	90
Catarrhal Otitis Media	14	28	-	-	13	23	5	-	83
Scarred Tympanic Membrane	4	33	14	1	8	28	3	-	91

<u>TABLE 11</u>	<u>Boys</u>				<u>Girls</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>-5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>10-15</u>	<u>15+</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>10-15</u>	<u>15+</u>	
<u>Tonsils and Adenoids with Ear Conditions</u>	27	68	27	-	30	57	17	1	227
<u>Tonsils and Adenoids per se.</u>	47	133	39	8	47	99	41	-	414
<u>Sinus Infections with Ear Conditions.</u>	-	11	13	-	1	3	6	1	34
<u>Sinus Infections with Tonsils and Adenoids.</u>	1	7	11	-	-	8	11	-	38
<u>Sinus Infections per se.</u>	-	5	5	1	-	3	6	-	20

<u>TABLE 111</u>	<u>Causative Diseases.</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Congenital	6	5
Injury	4	5
Diphtheria	1	1
Scarlet Fever	6	6
Measles	12	8
Meningitis	3	1
umps	1	1
German Measles	-	3
Whooping Cough	2	2
Teething	9	5
Tuberculosis	3	1
Post Op.	8	6
Other	3	9
	<u>58</u>	<u>53</u>
	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>

D.

ORTHOPAEDIC and POSTURAL DEFECTS.

All cases with orthopaedic or postural defects were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist, who holds two clinics in the County each month for school and pre-school children.

Out-patient treatment was carried out at school orthopaedic and posture clinics by the physiotherapist under the guidance of the Orthopaedic Specialist. Minor corrective splinting and plaster work was also carried out.

	<u>School</u>	<u>Pre-school</u>
Number of children examined by Specialist	127	106
Number of children treated in Hospital	4	6

Massage Clinic.

Number of children treated	89	27
Number of attendances	1,702	869

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

Number of children treated	145	38
Number of attendances	3,437	746

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES IN AGE GROUPS.

DIAGNOSIS	Under 5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15+ yrs.
Poliomyelitis	3	9	1	-
Spastic	2	2	4	-
Perthes Disease	1	2	-	-
Congenital Deformities	6	1	5	-
T.B. Spine	1	-	2	-
T.B. Knee	-	-	1	-
Amputation right leg	-	-	1	-
Osteomyelitis of tibia	-	1	-	-
Amputation of accessory thumbs	1	-	-	-
Supernummary digits	1	1	-	-
Erbs Paralysis	-	-	-	1
Potts Disease	-	1	-	-
Neurofibroma	-	-	1	-
Sprengel's Shoulder	-	1	-	1
Spina Bifida	-	-	1	-
Muscular Dystrophy	2	-	-	-
Postural Defects	1	1	2	-
Kalischar Syndrome	1	-	-	-
Torticollis	-	-	1	-
Hallux rigidus	-	-	4	-
Fractures	-	1	1	-
Lipoma	-	1	-	-
Calcaneo valgus	5	1	-	-
Pes cavus	-	3	-	-
Knock Knee	30	11	-	-
Flat Feet	13	7	8	2
Foot Strain	-	2	11	1
Delayed walking	5	-	-	-
Others	34	21	13	-
	106	66	56	5



DENTAL REPORT.

Routine Inspection and Treatment:- During the year eight schools in the County were inspected, 87.5% of the children being in need of treatment. This high rate of dental disease is unsatisfactory, but with the additional facilities now in operation in Alloa much should and can be done to raise the standard of dental fitness. Lately the addition of fluorine to water supplies has received much publicity but the results of various experiments indicate that this is not the whole answer to dental decay. The foundation of a good dental service is still an efficient dental staff and adequate equipment.

An encouraging feature is the acceptance rate of 79% but the fact that a high percentage seeking treatment is accompanied by a high percentage requiring treatment leads to the conclusion that, in the past, treatment facilities have been insufficient, due largely to the difficulty in recruiting dentists into the School Dental Service.

Casual and Emergency Cases:- The decrease in the number of these cases is notable, the figure of 828 being the lowest for the past four years. Consequently more time can be given to those children who regularly accept treatment following each school inspection.

Annual inspection and treatment of all school children in the County should be aimed at and, while there is considerable leeway to be overtaken, the additional staff and equipment should make this possible in the future.

Staff:- The Chief Dental Officer is responsible to the County Medical Officer for the organisation and efficiency of the Dental Service. He submits monthly and annual reports and undertakes inspection and treatment of six schools in the Alloa area. One Assistant Dental Officer carries out inspection and treatment for the remaining seven schools in the area. Both these Officers attend at Bedford House. One Assistant Dental Officer in the Hillfoots area is responsible for inspection and treatment of six schools. His duties are divided between Alva and Tillicoultry clinics. Each Dental Officer is assisted by a dental attendant whose duties include care of instruments, keeping records of treatment and assisting at the chair-side.

Equipment:- Surgery accommodation and equipment is good particularly in Bedford House, Alloa, where the dental units are regularly serviced by contract with a dental depot. The acquisition of a dental x-ray apparatus would be of invaluable assistance not only in routine treatment but also in orthodontic treatment in which an increase is contemplated. Patients requiring an x-ray examination are at present referred to Clackmannan County Hospital. The obvious disadvantages in this arrangement are waiting periods for appointments and for return of films and a further loss of time when two or more films are necessary. The main disadvantage, that a patient cannot be x-rayed and the film developed and examined immediately, would be obviated were an x-ray machine installed at the clinic. Now that the County Council has decided to purchase an x-ray unit much more satisfactory treatment can be offered.

ORTHODONTICS (treatment of irregular teeth):- Appliances and dentures are processed by a professional dental technician and charged for at piece rate. At present the employment by the Council of a full time dental mechanic is not necessary since the volume of work is still comparatively small. Orthodontic treatment is time consuming and, until the standard of dental fitness is much higher, it is inadvisable to undertake this specialized work to any great extent. One session per week is devoted to orthodontic treatment.

In conclusion the aims of the School Dental Service should be (1) Raising the standard of dental health. (2) Installation of x-ray and orthodontic equipment. When these are obtained the children of Clackmannanshire will be able to receive the best possible service.

Thanks are due to the Headmasters, Teachers and Nursing Staff for their helpful and willing co-operation during the year.

VII

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.1. No. of children inspected by the Dental Officer:-

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Systematic Examinations.</u>	<u>Special and Emergency Cases.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
5	243	78	321
6	323	77	400
7	280	106	386
8	286	125	411
9	241	97	338
10	201	82	283
11	224	63	287
12	140	62	202
13	112	50	162
14	178	64	242
15	54	12	66
15+	9	12	21
	<u>2,291</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>3,119</u>

	<u>Systematic Examinations</u>	<u>Special and Emergency Cases.</u>
2. a. No. requiring treatment	2,006	820
b. No. accepting treatment	1,597	820
3. No. actually treated	1,318	820
4. No. of attendances	3,972	1,717
5. <u>Fillings</u>		
a. Permanent teeth	2,541	607
b. Temporary teeth	240	45
6. <u>Extractions</u>		
a. Permanent teeth	451	310
b. Temporary teeth	2,197	910
7. No. of General Anaesthetics	136	45
8. <u>Other Operations</u>		
a. Permanent teeth	964	424
b. Temporary teeth	720	153
9. Half days devoted to inspection	23	-
" " " " treatment	974	-
10. No. of children treated privately	-	-

DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT/

VII. DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.Analysis of Inspection.Routine Inspection.Special and Emergency Cases.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>No. Exam.</u>	<u>No. Req.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No. Accept.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No. Req.</u>	<u>No. Accept.</u>
5	243	194	79.83	148	76.30	78	78
6	323	281	87.00	207	73.70	76	76
7	280	246	87.50	191	77.60	105	105
8	286	257	89.86	203	79.00	124	124
9	241	217	90.04	165	76.00	95	95
10	201	179	89.00	161	89.90	81	81
11	224	200	89.30	179	89.50	61	61
12	140	125	89.30	108	86.40	62	62
13	112	100	89.30	76	76.00	50	50
14	178	150	84.30	122	81.30	64	64
15	54	49	90.70	31	63.30	12	12
16	4	4	100.00	4	100.00	9	9
17	5	4	80.00	2	50.00	2	2
18	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	<u>2,291</u>	<u>2,006</u>	<u>87.6</u>	<u>1,597</u>	<u>79.6</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>820</u>

Analysis of Treatment.Nature of Work Done.Routine.Special and Emergency.Total.

Visits to Schools	23	-	23
Attendances at Surgery	988	-	988
Children Inspected at School	2,291	-	2,291
Children Inspected at Clinic	-	-	-
No. of Casuals Inspected	-	828	828
No. of Casuals Treated	-	820	820
Appointments made	4,282	1,843	6,125
Appointments broken	1,310	126	1,436
1st Visits	1,318	789	2,107
2nd or Subsequent Visits	2,654	928	3,582
Completed cases	1,048	727	1,775
<u>No. of Fillings:-</u>			
Permanent teeth	2,541	606	3,147
Temporary teeth	240	43	283
No. of Root fillings	1	15	16
<u>Dressings:-</u>			
Permanent teeth	347	186	533
Temporary teeth	34	28	62
<u>Extractions:-</u>			
Permanent teeth (for caries)	420	294	714
" " (Orthodontics)	31	16	47
Temporary teeth	2,197	910	3,107
<u>Anaesthetics:-</u>			
Local	2,499	1,096	3,595
General	136	45	181
No. of Crowns	2	5	7
<u>No. of Dentures:-</u>			

Analysis of Treatment.

<u>Nature of Work Done.</u>	<u>Routine.</u>	<u>Special and Emergency.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>No. of Dentures:-</u>			
Partial	1	6	7
Full	-	-	-
No. of Scalings and Gum treatments	528	111	639
No. of Silver Nitrate Applications	697	126	823
<u>Orthodontics:-</u>			
Impressions	21	37	58
Appliance Inserted	6	8	14
Cases Completed	7	3	10

VIII. Special Schools and Classes.

There is a Special School at Ludgate, Alloa, for mentally retarded children. During the year, 34 pupils were in attendance.

IX. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

As in previous years, children were in residence at Dounan's Camp, Aberfoyle, for the month of May. These children attended Sunnyside and South Schools.

PROVISION OF MID-DAY MEALS.

The provision of two course dinners from the Central Kitchens at Sauchie and Tillicoultry continued throughout the year; the charge being increased from 6d. to 8d. per day as from 2nd March, 1953. The number of pupils taking meals fluctuated from 1,204 to 1,776.

DINING HALLS.

Dining rooms are in use at the undernoted schools:-

Alloa, Sunnyside
 Alloa, St. Mungo's R.C.
 Alva Academy
 Clackmannan
 Dollar Public
 Coalsnaughton
 Sauchie
 Alloa, Park
 Abercromby, Tullibody.

The remainder of the scheme to provide dining centres, etc., at schools continues to be deferred on account of Government economies.

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

This scheme which provides for the issue of free milk to school pupils operated during the whole session. One third of a pint of milk is provided daily for each child participating and the numbers varied during the session from 5,222 to 5,559. All schools under the Committee take part in the scheme.

SUPPLY OF BOOTS, CLOTHING, ETC.

During the year 61 children were supplied with footwear and/or clothing by the Education Committee. Other children were supplied footwear and/or clothing through special funds which exist in Alloa and Dollar.

INSPECTION CLINICS.

<u>Conditions.</u>	No. of Cases Excluded from <u>School.</u>	No. of Cases not Excluded from <u>School.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Impetigo	4	3	7
Scabies	-	-	-
Favus and Ringworm	-	-	-
Other Skin Affections	1	44	45
Verminous Cases	-	2	2
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-
Affections of Throat	1	20	21
" " Glands	-	-	-
" " Eyes (Conjunctivitis	-	1	1
(Blepharitis	-	3	3
Otorrhoea	-	9	9
Affections of Heart and Anaemia	-	2	2
(Bronchitis	-	6	6
" " Lungs (Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(Suspected T.B.	-	3	3
(Others	-	4	4
" " Nervous System	-	-	-
(Chorea	-	-	-
(Epilepsy	-	-	-
" " Non-Pulmonary T.B.	-	-	-
(Glands	-	-	-
(Bones	-	-	-
(Skin	-	-	-
Other Conditions	-	288	288
Total	6	385	391
Re-examinations	2	34	36
	8	419	427

Table 1. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

	Systematic Examinations.	Other Systematic Examinations.
(a) Entrants (aged about 5)		
Boys	411	32
Girls	375	21
Born in Year 1943 (Aged nine +)		
Boys	307	11
Girls	240	9
Born in Year 1939 (Aged Thirteen +)		
Boys	228	3
Girls	226	1
Born in Year 1936 (Aged Sixteen +)		
Boys	6	-
Girls	8	-
	<u>1,801</u>	<u>77</u>
	1,878	
(b) Cases specially presented	51	
Re-examinations	947	
	<u>2,876</u>	

The total number examined last year was 3,038

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED AT SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS WHO WERE NOTIFIED TO PARENTS AS REQUIRING TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL CARIES).

Entrants	81
Second Age Group	48
Third Age Group	26
Secondary Age Group	-
Other Systematic Examinations	6
	<u>161</u>

Number and percentage of children affected in each age-group.

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages 1,801	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All ages	
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	
		411	375	307	240	228	226	6	8	952	849
1. <u>Clothing:-</u>											
Unsatisfactory.		5	2	1	3	2	3	-	-	8	8
		1.22	0.53	0.33	1.25	0.88	1.33	-	-	0.84	0.94
	%	(0.89)		(0.73)		(1.10)		-		(0.89)	
2. <u>FOOTGEAR:-</u>											
Unsatisfactory.		2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	-
		0.49	-	0.33	-	0.88	-	-	-	0.53	-
	%	(0.25)		(0.18)		(0.44)		-		(0.28)	
3. <u>CLEANLINESS OF</u>											
(a) <u>Head:-</u>											
Dirty, Nits or Vermin.		3	8	-	9	-	8	-	-	3	25
		0.73	2.13	-	3.75	-	3.54	-	-	0.32	2.94
(b) <u>Body:-</u>											
Dirty		2	1	5	4	-	4	-	-	7	9
		0.49	0.27	1.63	1.67	-	1.77	-	-	0.74	1.06
Verminous		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		5	9	5	13	-	12	-	-	10	34
	%	(1.78)		(3.29)		(2.64)		-		(2.44)	
4. <u>CONDITION OF SKIN/</u>											

NATURE of DEFECT.	Total Examined at all ages 1,801	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys Girls		Boys Girls		Boys Girls		Boys Girls		Boys Girls	
		411	375	307	240	228	226	6	8	952	849
4. <u>CONDITIONS OF SKIN:-</u>											
(a) <u>Head:-</u>											
Ringworm		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo		2 0.49	1 0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 0.21	1 0.12
Other Diseases		5 1.22	1 0.27	3 0.98	3 1.25	3 1.32	5 2.21	1 16.67	-	12 1.26	9 1.06
(b) <u>Body:-</u>											
Ringworm		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo		1 0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 0.11	-
Scabies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases		16 3.89	11 2.93	4 1.30	2 0.83	8 3.51	5 2.21	-	-	28 2.94	18 2.12
Totals		24	13	7	5	11	10	1	-	43	28
%		(4.71)		(2.19)		(4.63)		(7.14)		(3.94)	
5. <u>NUTRITIONAL STATE:-</u>											
Slightly Defective		6 1.46	4 1.07	2 0.65	3 1.25	1 0.44	1 0.44	-	-	9 0.95	8 0.94
Bad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		6	4	2	3	1	1	-	-	9	8
%		(1.27)		(0.91)		(0.44)		-	-	(0.94)	

NATURE OF DEFECT.	Total Examined at all ages 1,801	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		411	375	307	240	228	226	6	8	952	849
6. MOUTH AND TEETH UNHEALTHY:-		24	14	8	6	2	2	-	-	32	22
		5.84	3.73	2.61	2.50	0.88	0.88	-	-	3.36	2.59
	%	(4.83)		(2.56)		(0.88)		(3.00)			
7. NASO-PHARYNX:-											
(a) Nose:-											
Obstruction (for observation)		3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	3
		0.73	0.53	0.33	0.42	0.44	-	-	-	0.53	0.35
Obstruction (probably adenoids for operation)		4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
		0.97	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.24
Other conditions		35	21	24	10	7	4	-	-	66	35
		8.52	5.60	7.82	4.17	3.07	1.77	-	-	6.93	4.12
(b) Throat:-											
Tonsils requiring observation		33	43	6	9	3	3	-	-	42	55
		8.03	11.47	1.95	3.75	1.32	1.33	-	-	4.41	6.48
Tonsils requiring operation		11	8	2	3	1	1	-	-	14	12
		2.68	2.13	0.65	1.25	0.44	0.44	-	-	1.47	1.41
Other Conditions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Glands:-											
Requiring observation		15	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	15	14
		3.65	3.20	-	0.83	-	-	-	-	1.58	1.65
Requiring operation		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
Totals		102	88	33	25	12	8	-	-	147	121
	%	(13.87)		(10.60)		(4.41)		(14.88)			

NATURE OF DEFECTS.	Examined at all ages		Entrants		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	411	375	307	240	228	226	6	8	952	849		
8. <u>YES:-</u>												
(ε) <u>External Diseases:-</u>												
Blepharitis	3	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	5	4		
	0.73	0.27	0.65	0.83	-	0.44	-	-	0.53	0.47		
Conjunctivitis	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2		
	-	0.27	0.33	-	-	0.44	-	-	0.11	0.24		
Corneal Opacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Strabismus	15	15	5	5	1	1	-	-	21	21		
	3.65	4.00	1.63	2.08	0.44	0.44	-	-	2.21	2.47		
Other Diseases	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	2		
	0.24	-	0.33	0.42	0.44	0.44	-	-	0.32	0.24		
Totals	19	17	9	8	2	4	-	-	30	29		
%	(4.58)		(3.11)		(1.32)		-	-	(3.28)			

(b) Defective Vision:-

Total Number subjected to routine vision testing

Fair Vision, 6/9 or 6/12 in better eye with or without spectacles.

Bad Vision, 6/18 or worse in better eye with or without spectacles.

	-	-	307	240	228	226	6	8	541	474		
	-	-	10	9	5	15	-	-	15	24		
	-	-	3.26	3.75	2.19	6.64	-	-	2.77	5.06		
	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	4	3		
	-	-	0.98	0.83	0.44	0.44	-	-	0.74	0.63		
Totals	-	-	13	11	6	16	-	-	19	27		
%	-	-	(4.39)		(4.85)		-	-	(4.53)			

NATURE OF DEFECT.

Recommended for refraction.

Examined at all ages. 1,301	Infrants		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	411	375	307	240	228	226	6	8	952	849
	-	-	8	3	5	7	1	-	14	10
	-	-	2.61	1.25	2.19	3.10	16.67	-	1.47	1.18
%	-	-	(2.01)	-	(2.64)	-	(7.14)	-	(1.33)	-
No. wearing spectacles.										
	3	4	15	19	11	13	1	-	30	36
	0.73	1.07	4.89	7.92	4.82	5.75	16.67	-	3.15	4.24
%	(0.89)	-	(6.22)	-	(5.29)	-	(7.14)	-	(3.66)	-

9. FARS:-

(a) Diseases:-

Otorrhoea	7	3	-	5	2	-	-	-	9	8
	1.70	0.80	-	2.08	0.88	-	-	-	0.95	0.94
Other Diseases	11	14	5	5	3	4	-	-	24	23
	2.68	3.73	1.63	2.08	3.51	1.77	-	-	2.52	2.71
Totals	18	17	5	10	10	4	-	-	33	31
%	(4.45)	-	(2.74)	-	(3.08)	-	-	-	(3.55)	-

(b) Defective Hearing:-
Grade I

	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
	-	-	-	-	0.88	-	-	-	0.21	-
Grade 11a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	0.12
Grade 11b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
%	-	-	-	-	(0.66)	-	-	-	(0.17)	-

NATURE of DEFECT.	at All ages		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	1,801	375	307	240	228	226	6	8	952	849
10. <u>SPEECH:-</u>										
Defective Articulation.	4 0.97	1 0.27	1 0.33	1 0.42	1 0.44	2 0.88	-	-	6 0.63	4 0.47
Stammering.	1 0.24	-	-	-	2 0.88	-	-	-	3 0.32	-
Totals	5	1	1	1	3	2	-	-	9	4
%	(0.76)	(0.35)	(1.10)	-	(0.72)					

11. <u>MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION:-</u>														
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendance, absence or other extrinsic cause).	1 0.24	-	1 0.33	-	-	-	-	-	2 0.21	-				
(b) Dull (intrinsicly)	1 0.24	1 0.27	-	1 0.42	1 0.44	-	-	-	2 0.21	2 0.24				
(c) Mentally Defective (educable)	1 0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 0.11	-				
(d) Mentally Defective (ineducable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	5 1.22	8 2.13	3 0.98	3 1.25	1 0.44	1 0.44	-	-	9 0.95	12 1.41				
(f) Difficult in Behaviour	1 0.24	-	-	1 0.42	2 0.88	-	-	-	3 0.32	1 0.12				
Totals	9	9	4	5	4	1	-	-	17	15				
%	(2.29)	(1.65)	(1.10)	-	(1.78)									

12. <u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM/</u>														
--------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Examined
in all ages
1,801

Entered
Boys Girls
411 375

Age-group
Boys Girls
307 240

Age-group
Boys Girls
223 226

Age-group
Boys Girls
6 8

All Ages
Boys Girls
952 849

12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:-
(a) Organic Heart Disease:-

	Entered		Age-group		Age-group		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1) Congenital	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	4
	-	0.80	0.33	0.42	-	-	0.11	0.47
(2) Acquired	-	-	1	-	4	3	5	3
	-	-	0.33	-	1.75	1.33	0.53	0.35
(b) Functional Conditions	4	2	3	-	1	2	8	4
	0.97	0.53	0.98	-	0.44	0.68	0.84	0.47

Totals 4 5 5 1 5 5 14 11

% (1.15) (1.10) (2.20) - (1.39)

13. LUNGS:-

Chronic Bronchitis	42	28	17	8	7	7	66	43
	10.22	7.47	5.54	3.33	3.07	3.10	5.93	5.06
Suspected Tuberculosis	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	-	0.27	-	0.42	-	-	-	0.24
Other Diseases	3	2	1	1	2	4	6	7
	0.73	0.53	0.33	0.42	0.88	1.77	0.63	0.82

Totals 45 31 18 10 9 11 72 52

% (9.67) (5.12) (4.41) - (6.89)

14. DEFORMITIES:-

(a) Congenital/

NATURE of DEFECT.	Total Examined at all ages 1,801	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys Girls		Boys Girls		Boys Girls		Boys Girls		Boys Girls	
		411	375	307	240	228	226	6	8	952	849
14. DEFORMITIES:-											
(a) Congenital		2 0.49	3 0.80	3 0.98	3 1.25	3 1.32	2 0.88	-	-	8 0.84	3 0.94
(b) Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)		2 0.49	-	1 0.33	1 0.42	-	-	-	-	3 0.32	1 0.12
(c) Acquired (Probable Rickets)		1 0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 0.11	-
(d) Acquired (Other Causes)		7 1.70	3 0.80	-	2 0.83	1 0.44	-	-	-	8 0.84	5 0.59
Totals		12	6	4	6	4	2	-	-	20	14
%		(2.29)		(1.83)		(1.32)		-	-	(1.89)	
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.											
		2 0.49	3 0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 0.21	3 0.35
%		(0.64)		-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.28)	
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.											
		13 3.16	13 3.47	8 2.61	8 3.33	3 1.32	4 1.77	-	-	24 2.52	25 2.94
%		(3.31)		(2.93)		(1.54)		-	-	(2.72)	

Classification.

<u>Classification.</u>	<u>Entrants.</u>			<u>Second</u>			<u>Third</u>			<u>Fourth</u>			<u>Total.</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Age-group.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Age-group.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Age-group.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	
I. Children free from defects	586	74.55	440	80.44	368	81.06	13	92.86	1,407	78.12			
II. Children (otherwise free from defects who suffer from:-													
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	1	0.13	18	3.29	25	5.51	1	7.14	45	2.50			
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	12	1.53	8	1.46	2	0.44	-	-	22	1.22			
(c) Both (a) and (b)	1	0.13	1	0.18	-	-	-	-	2	0.11			
Total	14	1.78	27	4.94	27	5.95	1	7.14	69	3.83			
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks.	149	18.96	57	10.42	34	7.49	-	-	240	13.33			
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II or III distinguishing cases:-													
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible.	33	4.20	14	2.56	9	1.98	-	-	56	3.11			
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible e.g. without complete restoration of function.	4	0.51	9	1.65	16	3.52	-	-	29	1.61			
Total	37	4.71	23	4.20	25	5.51	-	-	85	4.72			
Total number of children examined	786	100%	547	100%	444	100%	14	100%	1,801	100%			

TABLE IV.

Return of ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN of School
Age in the Area.

DISABILITY.	<u>At</u> <u>Ordinary</u> <u>Schools.</u>	<u>At Special</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Classes.</u>	<u>At no</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Institution</u>	<u>At Hospital</u> <u>or Other</u> <u>Institution</u>	Total.
1. Blind	-	1	-	-	1
2. Partially Sighted:-					
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g. cataract, ulceration etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school.	-	-	-	-	-
3. Deaf:-					
Grade 1	24	-	-	-	24
Grade 11a	147	-	-	-	147
Grade 11b	28	-	-	-	28
Grade 111	1	-	-	4	5
4. Defective Speech:-					
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	26	-	-	-	26
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	6	-	-	-	6
5. Mentally Defective (children between 5 and 16 years):-					
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	15	34	-	-	49
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	-	-	4	3	7
6. Epilepsy:-					
(a) Mild and Occasional	6	-	-	-	6
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school).	1	-	-	1	2
7. Physically Defective (children between 5 and 16 years):-					
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	8	-	1	2	11
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	33	-	1	3	37
(c) Organic heart disease	24	-	-	-	24
(d) Other causes of ill- health	39	-	-	-	39
8. Multiple defects/					

DISABILITY	<u>At</u> <u>Ordinary</u> <u>Schools</u>	<u>At Special</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Classes</u>	<u>At no</u> <u>School or</u> <u>Institution</u>	<u>At Hospital</u> <u>or Other</u> <u>Institution</u>	Total.
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8. Multiple defects:-

1	-	-	1	1	2
11	-	-	-	-	-
111	-	-	-	1	1
1V	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-
VI	1	-	1	-	2
VII	-	-	-	1	1
VIII	1	-	-	-	1
IX	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	-	-
XI	-	-	-	-	-

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

	Age Group.			
	5	9	13	16
Boys				
Average Age in years	5 3/12	9 7/12	13 7/12	16 8/12
Number examined	411	307	228	6
Heights in Inches	43.2	51.9	59.5	67.4
Weights in lbs.	42.3	64.2	96.6	140.2
Girls				
Average Age in years	5 3/12	9 7/12	13 7/12	16 7/12
Number examined	375	240	226	8
Heights in Inches	41.9	51.4	60.4	64.1
Weights in lbs.	41.2	63.8	101.2	133.6

Attendances of Parents at School Medical Inspections.

Age 5	84.8%
Age 9	31.1%
Age 13	8.8%
Age 16	-

